

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 21, 1885.

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CONTENTS.

Advertisements—Latest dates—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c.	
Arrivals and Departures of Passengers, Shipping, &c.	
LEADING ARTICLES—	
Silver.....	457
SUMMARY OF NEWS.....	458
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—	
‘Foreign Devils’ in Possession.....	461
An Important Resolution.....	461
The Speed of Trains.....	462
Military Colonies.....	463
The Little Engineer and the Big City; a Tale for the Times.....	463
Reviews—	
Journal of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.....	464
China Review.....	464
OUTPORTS, &c.—	
The Funeral of Tso Tsung-t’ang.....	465
Tientsin.....	465
Affairs in Annam and Tonquin.....	465
Nagasaki.....	466
PEKING GAZETTES.....	466
OFFICIAL PAPER—	
The Question of Coast Defence.—A Decree from Her Majesty the Empress Dowager.....	469
MEETINGS—	
Municipal Council.....	469
Royal Asiatic Society.....	469
AMUSEMENTS—	
Shanghai Literary and Debating Society’s Entertainment.....	470
The “Melville” Opera Co.....	470
Crickets—Race Club v. S.C.C.....	471
Shanghai Yacht Club.....	471
Shanghai Rowing Club.....	471
S.V.C., Autumn Rifle Competition.....	472
CORRESPONDENCE—	
The Silver Question.....	472
Misconduct at the late Concert.....	472
MISCELLANEOUS—	
Testimonial to Mr. F. W. Lemarchand.....	472
Audacious Robbery on the French Concession.....	472
What would the Settlement be without Chinese?.....	473
Medical Mission Work in Peking.....	474
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND WEEKLY SUMMARY—	
Market Reports.....	478
Exchange Quotations.....	484
Share Quotations, &c.....	484

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LATEST MAIL DATES.

England,.....	Sept. 11	Hankow,.....	Oct. 17
San Francisco.....	19	Yokohama,.....	15
Hongkong,.....	Oct. 17	Nagasaki,.....	19
Tientsin.....	15	Foochow,.....	16

The English mail of 5th September, arrived in London on the 20th October.

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 15th instant, the wife of D. A. DARLING, of a son.

At Ningpo, on the 17th instant, the wife of TH. PIRY, I.M. Customs, of a son.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Yangtze*, for Hongkong—Mr. J. von Gundlach.
Per str. *Hiroshima Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mr. E. W. Place. For Higo—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wilson, and Mr. J. G. Mittnacht. For London—Mr. C. Gilbert Uren.
Per str. *Kiangyang*, for Tientsin—Messrs. S. J. Morris and Yang Ming-hin.
Per str. *Fookang*, for Hongkong—Miss Murphy, and Mr. Fraudon.
Per str. *Kowshing*, for Tientsin—His Excellency and Madame Corgodan, Messrs. P. Collin de Plancy, Paleologue and H. Delaroché Vernet.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Port Phillip*, from Kobe—Messrs. Perkins, Fentum, Hayter and Schottor.
Per str. *Ashington*, from Corea and Nagasaki—Messrs. C. J. Uren, A. H. Heath and L. F. Gowing.
Per str. *Poochi*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Mr. McGregor, and Rev. Mr. Taylor.
Per str. *Seeco*, from Amoy—Mrs. Gordon, and Mr. Lee Teck-ling.
Per str. *Shanghai*, from Chinkiang—Dr. Yates and four Missionaries.
Per str. *Haeshin*, from Foochow—Messrs. Lavers and Godment.
Per str. *Chungking*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Mrs. Bruce, Miss Rape, Rev. W. G. Groves, Messrs. Mittnacht and F. Russdorf.
Per str. *Kiangfoo*, from Hankow—Bishop Jules Lepley, and Rev. Father Charreyre.
Per str. *Pautah*, from Tientsin—Messrs. Rolide and Henning, and Taotai Fu Tai-yen.
Per str. *Peking*, from Hongkong—Mr. Schulz.
Per str. *Fookang*, from Hongkong—Mrs. Murphy, and Mr. Thompson.
Per str. *Taiwo*, from Hankow—Mr. Stronge.
Per str. *Kiangkwan*, from Hankow—Messrs. Kimet, Mandart and Bergholtz.
Per str. *Kowshing*, from Tientsin—Messrs. E. R. Belittos, Donaldson and Cohen. From Chefoo—Mr., Mrs. and Misses (2) McLane, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Ifland, Mrs. F. E. Taylor and child, Mrs. Waddilove and two children, Miss Dora Drew, and Miss S. Cubbins.
Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Mrs. N. May, and two children and Mr. Cooper.

LEAVING.

Per str. *Rohilla*, for Marseilles—Mr. R. A. Gubbay. For London—Messrs. Chain Kokin, W. Harvie, R. G. Ogle, F. E. Lewis, W. W. King, Captain Grenfell. For Hongkong—Mrs. Menata, Messrs. E. R. Belittos, A. S. Cohen, W. Wotton, and C. P. Chater.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer		Thermometer in shade.		Hygrometer at 9 A.M.		WIND.		Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.
	8 A.M.	Attained Therm.	Max.	Min.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Force.	Direction	
Oct.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	30.13	62.0	73.0	59.0	82.0	56.0	3	N.N.W.	..
16	30.20	60.0	65.0	54.0	60.0	55.0	3	N.W.	..
17	30.30	64.0	67.0	61.0	64.0	60.0	1	North	..
18	30.30	65.0	68.0	59.0	65.0	61.0	3	E.N.E.	..
19	30.17	66.0	68.5	64.0	66.0	63.0	2	East	..
20	30.20	62.0	73.0	60.0	62.0	59.0	3	N.W.	..
21	30.23	64.0	69.0	60.0	64.0	60.0	2	N.N.E.	..

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull) r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 21 estimated.

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AGENTS:—London:—Messrs. GEO. STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill (E.C.) Hongkong:—Messrs. MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., Queen’s Road. New York and Atlantic Ports:—Mr. ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row, San Francisco (Cal.), Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants’ Exchange, California St., Sydney:—Messrs. GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne:—Messrs. NORTON, HARGRAVE & Co. Kobe:—Mr. J. M. MOR. Yokohama:—Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Nagasaki:—CHINA & JAPAN TRADING Co.

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30, Cornhill,

LONDON (E.C.)

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21, 1885.

THE uncertainty about the future of silver continues. When last mail left England the market had dropped to 47½d. per ounce, and Indian 4½ paper to 75. Silver was to fall still further before its first late recovery, but the decline that had taken place had increased the alarm that had previously been shown. About the 5th of September a sudden panic affected the Indian markets in London for exchange and rupee paper, and the price of silver was much depressed. The *Daily News*, comment on the situation, says that it is not likely that any radical change will be made in the Bland Act, the better opinion being that some middle course, if any, will be adopted. But the price of silver was then weak under the alarm felt by merchants with East. Our contemporary goes on to say “that the impression was that an addition to the supply may cause a disproportionate decline in the value of silver—that from the conventional value given to silver as currency, an immeasurable drop down to the price of copper—say ½d. per ounce—might take place.” If we did not find this gravely set forth in the money article of a paper which regards itself as specially the organ of the City, we should regard it as an absurdity not worthy of notice. But appearing where it does, not as the opinion of the City Editor but as a

report by him of an opinion current among a section of the business world, it is evidence of the consternation which the prospects of silver had caused. The *Daily News* describes the "impression" as mere nightmare, and says that neither America, the great producer, nor France, the great European holder of silver, could desire to promote or even allow a heavy fall in the article. That is the view of the matter which we have taken all along; but the value of silver in the immediate years at least will depend on what Congress does in its next session. It may be that the numbers of those in the States who favour upholding silver has been increased by the fear that low exchanges in India will seriously affect the American wheat trade. The probability seems now to be that the coinage of dollars under the Bland Act will be suspended, wholly or in part. The influence of the West and of the silver party may prevent the entire suspension of the coinage, which would be the best policy for all concerned, and this might temporarily avert a further heavy decline in the metal. But the safest course in the long run would be for the United States to cease coining these dollars, and to wait until its present stock was absorbed into the circulation, or a revival in the price of silver caused a demand for it. If this were done it would probably be found after a short lived scare that silver had already come to about its level. And besides the relief to trade which such a course would ultimately and probably soon give, something like stability would be afforded to the exchanges, in other words to the commerce, of silver-using countries. That is now the great need in the East, as we have often pointed out. Practically it matters nothing to merchants in China whether the tael be five shillings or four and sixpence, so long as they can be sure that the variations in exchange do not exceed a fair mercantile risk. But it is ruinous to confidence, the life of trade, when there exist possibilities of exchange falling five to ten per cent. in a month or two.

When writing lately on the silver difficulty, we said that the English and Indian governments might avail themselves of the low value of silver and money to raise loans for public works, such as railways. A Correspondent objected to this as bi-metallism or "bolstering" silver, but it is not so. It would be taking advantage of peculiarly favourable circumstances to carry out rapidly and more extensively than might, or indeed would, be possible, were these circumstances absent, a policy which has already done so much good to India and to our commerce. Bi-metallism might leave England at some not remote time with a stock of silver on hand which she would only get rid of at a heavy loss, but silver put into rails and canals and the pockets of those who would be employed in making these, would be a profit to England and India. If

England bought silver for these purposes she would undoubtedly strengthen its value, but her policy could not be termed "bolstering" the article. If a Shanghai merchant bought shirtings in Manchester during a panic in the market there, would he be said to be "bolstering" cotton? The Shanghai merchant would buy because the price of shirtings was in his opinion very low, and the thought of keeping up the price of cotton in Liverpool, America or Bombay would never enter into his head. Another Correspondent said that silver must be left to regulate itself, supporting this by reference to the Indian wheat trade and the probability that low exchanges would vastly increase exports from the East. That is probably true enough; but it is looking at the difficulty solely from an Eastern point of view. It will certainly not recommend itself to Lancashire and Yorkshire, and it is problematical whether buyers of Eastern produce will favour it much by and by. For it is evident now that any fall in the cost of exports from the East produces at least as great a decline at home, and this is one of the prime causes of what passes by the name of trade depression. The present circumstances are so exceptional as regards silver that it seems likely the Indian Government will be called on to provide a remedy for them; although this would be contrary to the canons of our modern political economy. So far as we can see the only effectual remedy is to steady silver. By some such means as we have already suggested this may be done without danger to the increasing export trade of the East. The range of exchange during late years has been low enough to create the Indian wheat trade and greatly stimulate the export of other articles. Measures which would maintain the rupee at about its value before the late fall would not endanger the expansion of exports, while they would give a sense of confidence to importers into the East. What our Correspondents have forgotten is that the commercial interests of England with other countries, holders, or users of silver are very great. The expectation that cotton will be obtained at such cheap prices as to compensate the fall in exchange does not yet seem to be accepted at home. At all events, no such decline from increased production can be expected this or next year, and if silver falls still further in winter and spring, the manufacturing interests in England are not likely to remain quiet because cheap money may by and by increase Eastern exports to Europe.

News of Summary.

The French mail of the 13th September arrived here yesterday, by the M.M. Co.'s str. *Saghalien*.

A mail leaves to-morrow morning for Europe, by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Rohilla*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[BY EASTERN EXTENSION A. AND C. TEL. CO.]
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

London, 14th October.
The Greek army reserves have been called out.

THE POLICY OF RUSSIA.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes an article stating that owing to the claims of the minor States it is advisable to uphold the Treaty of Berlin.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND BURMAH.

London, 15th October.
Communications are being exchanged between England and France with regard to the Burmese question. M. Freycinet has given assurances that France will not dispute the British claim to exercise exclusive control in Upper Burmah.

A PROTEST FROM TURKEY.

London, 16th October.
The Porte has presented a note to the Great Powers declaring that the armaments of Greece are a menace to peace.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

London, 17th October.
The Montenegrin army has received supplies of ammunition, and is ordered to be in readiness.

FRANCE AND BURMAH.

The *Times* publishes the terms of the French ultimatum to the King of Burmah.

ALLIES FOR TURKEY.

London, 19th October.
The Albanians have expressed their readiness to assist the Porte.

THE SERBIANS ON THE MOVE.

The Servian troops have occupied the Kobiak Pass on the Macedonian frontier.

(FROM "LE SAIGONNAIS.")

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Paris, 28th September.
The Radical Central Committee for the elections, not having been able to agree, has divided into two, one part being composed of the partisans of the Radical Left, and the other of the Extreme Left.

The Revolutionary Central Committee (Communists, Anarchists, etc.), has also divided into several separate Committees for the same reason.

BULGARIA AND ROUMELIA.

The Government of the Prince of Bulgaria has addressed to the foreign governments with which it has diplomatic relations a circular notifying the annexation of Roumelia to Bulgaria.

The concentration of Turkish troops on the Bulgarian frontier continues. On the proposition of Russia, the great Powers have consented to the holding of a conference at Constantinople.

THE TURKISH MINISTRY.

The Sultan is forming a new Ministry. Kaymili is appointed Grand Vizier.

SPAIN AND GERMANY.

Spain has refused the mediation of the Pope in her difference with Germany.

A telegram, with a copy of which we have been favoured, was received in Shanghai last evening showing the result of the

second ballots in connection with the French elections. 21 Conservatives were stated to have been elected, against 208 Republicans; and as according to the telegram which we published last week, 255 new elections were to take place, 26 still remain undecided. According to the returns at present received, in all 346 Republicans have been elected against 207 Conservatives.

A Correspondent writes to us from Peking, under date of Oct. 12:—"There is no special news. Li, who is still up here, is credited with having numerous schemes of an important nature under consideration with the Empress, the Seventh Prince, and others, but they are kept very close."

Sir R. T. Rennie, Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court, Shanghai, and Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, arrived at Amoy on the 15th instant by the *Jason* from Shanghai.

We understand that Mr. Frater has been transferred from Tamsui to Canton, and Mr. Gardner from Canton to Hankow.

His Excellency C. Welber, the Russian Minister to Seoul, arrived at Chemulpo in the *Rasbionik* on the 3rd instant.

Mr. E. C. Baber, in H.M.S. *Champion*, arrived at Chemulpo, on the 2nd instant, to take Mr. Aston's place as Consul-General.

The circumstances under which the prosecution of Mr. Nathan for feloniously stealing a hundred and twenty-eight cases of opium has been abandoned, after two adjournments, are such as to give rise to much unfavourable comment. Civil actions may properly be, and very often are, amicably settled out of Court. Criminal prosecutions cannot be so disposed of without exciting suspicions of the gravest nature. Here is a wealthy merchant, who has been summoned before the Police Court on a serious charge of felony. The matter is one of public notoriety, and a large number of eminent counsel are engaged for the prosecution and the defence. Suddenly the whole matter is dropped; the accused person pays off a heavy sum due by the prosecutor to his account in the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank—a sum amounting, it is said, to a lakh-and-a-half of taels—and when the case is to come on for hearing the summons is withdrawn. Now an affair of this nature cannot be got rid of thus. One of two things. Either Mr. Benjamin has been attempting to levy blackmail upon Mr. Nathan, and Mr. Nathan has foolishly and weakly submitted to the imposition; or, a charge sufficiently terrible in its possible issues to scare any guilty person has been brought against Mr. Nathan in all good faith, and he has bought himself off, at an enormous pecuniary sacrifice, sooner than face the music. We see no other explanation of the dilemma. If a criminal charge is brought against an innocent man, the accused person courts, rather than evades, investigation and trial. To bribe the accuser with money to drop the case against him is the very worst course that any man, an accusation against whom has been printed in the public papers, could possibly pursue; and although Mr. Nathan has been successful in evading the exposures and anxieties of a trial, with its possible results, he has only achieved his object at the expense of a serious stain upon his reputation.

The case of *Essex v. Malherbe* and others came before the French Consular Court yesterday afternoon, but only the preliminaries were gone into.

The *Meefoo*, with the remains of the late Viceroy Tso Tung-t'ang, arrived at the Red Buoy on Sunday and proceeded up the Yangtze on Monday morning.

Telegrams were received here on Saturday announcing that the *Glenfruin* from Shanghai to London had been in collision and been beached. The *Glenfruin* was at Foochow on the 10th instant, and was advertised to leave Hongkong on or about the 15th instant.

A Correspondent writes to us as follows:—"Regarding the Decree about the Governorship of Fuhkien, which is to be henceforth changed in title to that of Formosa, I may point out that the change is not quite so extensive as it would appear at the first blush. When Ting Jih-ch'ang was Governor of Fuhkien he persuaded the Throne to issue a Decree by which the Governor of Fuhkien's official residence was removed to Formosa, and he had to live six months in Foochow and the other six months in Taiwan."

The following are the paragraphs in the Report of the Canton Insurance Office, Limited, for 1884, which refer to the earnings and position of the Company. The accounts will be published in to-morrow's issue. "The profit on the Working Account of 1884, after providing for all outstanding claims, is \$242,276.75. Out of this sum \$192,276.75 has been paid for the dividend of 10 per cent. to Shareholders and bonus of 15 per cent. to Contributors of Premium. The balance of \$50,000 it is intended to place to credit of the Reserve Fund, raising the Reserve to \$155,000. The Estimated position of the Working Account of the present year to the 30th September, after allowing for all known losses and averages, shows a balance at credit of \$465,264.43."

A fire broke out at Chinkiang on Tuesday afternoon (13th) at about 4 o'clock in a godown containing about one thousand cases of kerosene oil, and the fire consequently burned with such intensity that there was no hope of putting it out till all the oil had been consumed. It appears that a tinsmith was soldering some of the leaking tins, and by some means fire was communicated to some kerosene which had been spilt. A similar accident occurred in Hongkong some time since and under exactly similar circumstances.

We learn that a dangerous accident occurred at Nagasaki recently, to a Shanghai resident, who appears to have either fallen out of a window, or off a verandah, thereby sustaining serious injuries.

The Dai In Kun has returned to Corea, and arrived at Chemulpo on the 3rd inst., taking up his temporary residence at the Chinese Consulate. Large crowds of Coreans assembled to see him land, and he was accompanied by a guard of sailors from the Chinese men-of-war that took him over. He addressed the assembled multitude, and on Monday, the 5th, left for Seoul, escorted by two companies of Chinese marines. The cortege reached the capital at 2 p.m. the same day, the King going as far as the city gate to meet the returning exile.

An open meeting of the Shanghai Literary and Debating Society will be held on Monday next, at 9 p.m. The subject of the evening's debate is one which commends itself to all who are interested in the welfare of the Settlements. It reads as follows:—

That in the interest of the Community representatives of the Local Press should attend the General Meetings of the Municipal Council, and publish reports of the proceedings.

We believe there will be some earnest advocates for and against the resolution.

We acknowledge with thanks receipt of a brochure entitled 'La Légende du Premier Pape des Taoistes,' by M. Camille Imbault-Huart, Vice-Consul in the French Consular service. We shall notice it at greater length shortly.

One of the native Guilds has got up a lottery in Shanghai, the object being to swell the Canton Inundation Fund. Five hundred tickets at \$1 each are issued, the highest prize is only \$30, the lowest 50 cents, and everybody gets a prize. This absorbs \$400, while the balance of \$100 is added to the Inundation Fund, the promoters not charging anything for the expenses incurred in getting up the lottery.

It seems to be a common practice among Chinese poulterers to force sand down the

throats of fowls that are intended for sale in the markets, the object being, as the birds are sold by weight, to make them heavier. This is cruelty to animals, and if the Police want to know the number of one of the shops where this practice is carried on, we can inform them.

A sailor belonging to the *Huntingdon* created a disturbance in Hongkew on Sunday and then went on board his vessel in dock drunk, used abusive language, and wanted to fight with some of the crew. For this the Captain of the vessel called in the aid of the Police and the sailor was locked up. At the Police Court on Monday morning he was charged with the offence, but on his promising to behave himself in future, His Worship allowed him to return to his ship, but ordered him to pay the costs.

The D.D.R. steamer *Bellona*, Captain Schaefer arrived at Shanghai yesterday from Kobe having encountered a typhoon soon after leaving the latter port. She reports as follows: The *Bellona* left Kobe at 6 a.m. on the 15th instant for Shanghai. There was a strong breeze blowing at the time from the north with rain and thick weather. At noon passed Kū Channel; at 4 p.m. the barometer had fallen to 755 (29.725) and the storm increased with high confused sea; bore off to the south to get clear of the land; 10 p.m. bar. 748 (29.449) weather still getting worse and the vessel shipping immense quantities of water; 11 p.m. encountered the full force of the typhoon, bar. 740 (29.134); midnight bar. 737 (29.016) the lowest reading. At 2 a.m. on the 16th, it was found that the chief officer, Mr. J. Wendt, had disappeared. He was last seen alive on the poop, but no one saw him washed overboard or heard any cries for help. At 3 a.m. the weather commenced to moderate, and the barometer rose to 745 (29.331); 6 a.m. there was a moderate gale; 8 a.m. fine but with heavy swell. From this time to reaching port the weather was fine with easterly winds. During the typhoon, the second and third mates, the carpenter and two sailors were hurt, but their injuries are not such as to necessitate their being sent to hospital. The ship's boats, hatches, bulwarks, etc., were smashed. The chief officer leaves a widow and two children. It is fortunate the *Bellona* was flying light, otherwise she might not have lived through the typhoon.

H.M.S. *Swift* arrived at Shanghai yesterday from Port Hamilton, which port she left on Sunday. The vessels remaining in the harbour were the *Champion*, *Curacao*, *Cockchafer* and *Linnet*. The *Swift* leaves here again on or about the 27th instant. She met H.M.S. *Albatross* on Sunday morning bound in to Port Hamilton with mails for the fleet.

The Russian steamer *Nishni Novgorod*, which arrived at Singapore on the 3rd instant from Vladivostok for Odessa, had on board as passengers His Excellency General Ginzé, Governor General of Saghalien, and Captain Poliansky, of the Russian iron-clad flagship *Vladimir Monomach*. General Ginzé is accompanied by his wife and two children.

The *Huntingdon* has been chartered to take back to Germany, the Germans who came out in the new Chinese iron-clads. She will thus have about four hundred passengers.

Captain Hankinson, late chief officer of the *Seewo*, has been appointed to the command of the same vessel, owing to the death of Captain Mack.

We notice that Messrs Milburn's coasting steamers are having their names in Chinese block characters put on their sides.

When the *Yangtze* passed Steep Island a signal was flying from the shore to the effect that some one was sick at the lighthouse, and wished it to be reported at Shanghai, though no other assistance was required from the *Yangtze*.

The *Pautah* left Tientsin on the 13th instant at 9 a.m. and passed Taku at 6 p.m.

when a strong northerly gale with high cross sea was encountered, causing the ship to strain and labour heavily, and take on board large quantities of water. On the 14th the gale continued, 2 a.m. a heavy sea came on board and carried away the port side of the pilot house, washing almost everything out of it, smashing the compass and filling the Captain's room with water. With such fury did the water strike the ship that the panes of glass, half an inch thick, were shattered and pieces of it which were hurled against the back of the pilot house tore out large splinters of wood. At 10 a.m. there were a fresh gale; 8.30 p.m. anchored under the Chefoo Bluff. On the 15th at 6.30, left for Shanghai and arrived at in port on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.

The *Seeco* arrived here on Saturday, and brought further particulars of Captain Mack's death. It appears the *Seeco* left Swatow on the 13th at 6 p.m. for Amoy. Captain Mack was on the bridge, and the vessel was passing through Namoa Straits. Mr. Hankinson, the chief officer, was with the Captain, when the latter fell down in a fit. The chief officer went to his assistance, and had him placed in his berth in the chart-room. This was at 7.45 p.m. He recovered for a time and said he felt easier, but he afterwards had a relapse, and became unconscious, breathing heavily all the time. He never rallied, but died about 10 p.m. The *Seeco* arrived at Amoy on the following morning. Dr. MacDougall went on board, saw the body, and stated that the deceased had died of apoplexy. The funeral took place the same afternoon at Ku-lan-su cemetery.

We hear that the American yacht *Puritan* has beaten the English cutter yacht *Genesta* in the American Cup International race. The following description of the winner is taken from *Harper's Magazine*. The *Puritan* was built in Boston for some gentlemen of the Eastern Yacht Club and was launched in May last. Her length is 93 feet over all and 80 feet on the water line; she is 23 feet beam and 8 ft. 2 in. in depth. She has a centreboard and a keel extending her whole length partly of lead, this outside ballast weighing between 35 and 40 tons. She is rigged something like a cutter, with a short mast, long top-mast, and long gaff, but with standing bowsprit. Thus with partial cutter rig she has the beam of the centre board, the depth and keel of the sloop and the board of the "skimming dish." Her first race was at the Eastern Yacht Club's regatta, when she beat one cutter and two sloops easily, the nearest being half-an-hour behind. In her second race, a triangular course of fifteen miles, five miles before the wind, five one point free, and five to windward, she held her own against the schooner *Fortuna* in the two first courses and ran away from her in the last. Afterwards she won a race of thirty miles to windward and back, beating four others easily. She also beat the *Priscilla* of the New York Club, in the trial races to decide which should compete with the *Genesta*. The latter is a cutter about ninety feet in length.

We find this in the *Daily Press*:—The French Minister of War has decided that in the re-organisation of the Annamite army, the administration is to be confided to Annamite mandarins, assisted by French officers in such a way as not to wound native susceptibilities or offend against the customs of the country. The foreign staff is to consist of four colonels or lieutenant-colonels, four chefs de battalion, and eight captains, and will be under the direction of General Monsier, who for several years presided over the re-organisation of the Japanese army. Thirty lieutenants and sub-lieutenants and a number of non-commissioned officers will also be engaged.

The *China Mail* of the 9th says:—A serious trouble has arisen in the vegetable and fruit markets here, and consumers

must not be surprised at some increase in the prices charged them for almost all kinds of vegetables. The difficulty did not originate here, but at Canton, from which port Hongkong usually draws some fifty tons of vegetables and fruit daily. The total consumption of the Colony is about seventy tons a day, of which about twenty tons are drawn from Macao, Kowloon, Swatow, &c., by far the largest supply, however, coming from Canton. This supply has during the last three days been suspended, owing to a tax or squeeze having been levied upon the shipments of the dealers in Canton which they will not accede to, and they have consequently stopped buying. It does not seem very clear at present whether the duty or squeeze referred to is levied with the consent of the Viceroy, or whether it is an unauthorised imposition of the subordinate officials, but we believe the Government are making enquiries into the matter. Some ten years or so ago something similar occurred, but was rectified upon representations being made to the proper quarter by the then Registrar General, Mr. C. C. Smith. It is to be hoped that prompt action will now be taken in the matter, as the question is a serious one to Hongkong. Cabbages, turnips, and other fresh vegetables have already gone up 25 per cent. in the markets, and every day that passes without further shipments will further enhance the price of these alimentary necessities.

The *Times of India* writes thus about cricket:—The saying that the battles of England were won upon the playgrounds of her schools has been often repeated, and we are sure no sport-loving Englishman will doubt the truth of it. To the foreigner, the Englishman's love of sport, and the difficulty and danger which he encounters in the pursuit of it, is inexplicable. He generally puts it down as a symptom of the national character of eccentricity for which the Englishman gets credit on the Continent. It was only a few years ago that an official veto was put on an attempt by some English students to introduce football into Germany. It is true that last season a team of cricketers from Paris did visit England, but there were very few *bond fide* Frenchmen amongst them, and they did little worth mentioning. Nowhere else, in Europe, has cricket taken deep root, and in spite of the insidious approaches of lawn-tennis, it still reigns supreme as the national game of Englishmen. But the purely English game, which could not be transplanted to Continental Europe, may, strangely enough, be found flourishing on India's soil. Bombay is the headquarters of native cricket, and though the game is played by natives in other Presidencies, nowhere else have they shown so much aptitude in learning it. The enthusiastic crowd that assembled to see the match between a picked team of the Parsees and the representatives of the Gymkhana showed what interest was taken in the game. Though at times the rain descended in torrents, not one of the thousands of native spectators moved from his place. It could not but do good to the heart of every Englishman present, to see the game played with so much zest. Whatever may have been their deficiencies, it was evident that the Parsee cricketers had their whole heart in the game. They also showed that they had some good natural cricket in them. It is to be expected that in one department of the game—batting—where excellence could follow proper instruction and favourable opportunities, they should not show to much advantage. But in fielding and bowling, which require little teaching, they were more successful. By no means the least important feature in the game was the apparent cordiality tempered by friendly rivalry that existed between the two teams. From encounters of this kind, we may expect almost as much good feeling between the two races to arise, as from political meetings.

This is from the *Times* of 2nd September: German papers publish the following extract from the *Vladivostok*—a journal published in the seaport of the same name at the extreme southern corner of the Russian Asiatic coast:—"The importance of Vladivostok as a seaport is seriously affected by the fact that it is frozen in winter. Hence the opinion has been gaining ground that either Port Lazarev in Corea or the island of Quelpaert (33 deg. 11 min. N. lat.), or that of Tausima (34 deg. 40 min. N. lat.), should be substituted for Vladivostok. As to Port Lazarev, it is by no means certain that it is free from ice all the year round; and what is of greater moment, it would be necessary to take possession of about the half of the Korean peninsula in order to secure undisturbed occupation of the port—a proceeding certain to provoke the enmity of Japan. The situation of Quelpaert is excellent, but unfortunately there is not a good haven in the island. The island of Tausima was visited about 1860 by the Russian frigate *Possadnik*, and the Russian flag was hoisted, but subsequently withdrawn. It is some 600 miles distant from our own territory, and so could not well be made a basis of operations. It would seem, therefore, unavoidable to preserve Vladivostok as the base of all serious operations; but to occupy and fortify Tausima as a marine station, well armed and provisioned. It would thus help to make good some of the drawbacks of Vladivostok." In connexion with this suggestion, it may be mentioned that the island of Tausima is Japanese territory, and could not be occupied except with the consent of the Government of Japan.

The *Civil & Military Gazette* has this note on Indian trade:—Although the total value of Government stores imported into India, during the first four months of the current official year, shows a considerable increase over the figures for the same months either of 1883 or 1884, there was a notable falling off under some heads. For instance, Government imported less than half a lakhs worth of ale, beer, and porter, against over 3½ lakhs worth in the same months of 1884: from which it may be inferred that Private Thomas Atkins is imbibing his beer more freely, and reducing his consumption of the imported article. It may be noted, however, that the amount of beer imported into India for general consumption is increasing. Government is also importing less leather and leather goods; owing, no doubt, to the development of the Cawnpore industry. It is also importing less paper and pasteboard; not, probably, that Government officials write less, but that they are obliged to use country made paper a good deal. Government imports of hardware and cutlery show a considerable decrease; though the value, for the four months, nevertheless exceeds 1½ lakhs. As already noted, the total value of Government stores imported during the year, up to July 31st, shows an increase. This is accounted for by an increase under the head of arms, ammunition and military stores, books and printed matter, spirits, stationery, and most of all railway plant and rolling stock. During the four months, Government imported over 67 lakhs worth of railway material; in addition to over 75 lakhs worth, imported by private enterprise.

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Miscellaneous Articles.

'FOREIGN DEVILS' IN POSSESSION.

THERE is probably no country at the present day in which belief in witchcraft, sorcery, and demoniacal possession is more prevalent than in China. Planchette is a well known institution; haunted houses, groves, and gardens are as common as in Europe; spirit séances are a favourite form of dissipation in certain circles of society; and mediums, wise women, and exorcists drive a lucrative and easy trade. So much is learnt by every student after a few weeks' attention to the Tzū Erh Chi; and there are probably few foreigners, given to talking or associating with the Chinese, who have not received the confidences of some ghost-seer, demoniac, or victim of the Demon Fox. With the last-named superstition our readers are no doubt familiar to some extent. It will be remembered that some time ago, when depredations were committed in the Imperial Enclosure at Peking, the guilty parties attempted to explain the light which gleamed from one of the bastions where the robbers were at work as the supernatural radiance emitted by this favourite fiend; and even in comparatively enlightened Japan, the fox is still credited with the power of transforming itself into an Ell-maid, whose embraces if not fatal are at least highly injurious to the nervous system, and, in cases where no such metamorphosis takes place, of emitting streams of baleful magnetism from its own body which induce shivering-fits and other unpleasant symptoms in the passer-by. It is however more particularly with the subject of demoniacal possession that we have to deal to-day,—a subject which has been ably, but far too briefly, brought to our notice by Dr. Dudgeon in his last Report of the Peking Hospital. The 'controlling' demons in China inhabit their victims in the guise of animals; the fox, the weasel, the hedgehog, and the snake being, according to our authority, the forms they most generally affect. Here we are able to trace a strong though by no means perfect resemblance to a corresponding belief among the Jews. Chinese theology is defective in the matter of an Arch-Fiend, but the number of their devils is legion. Among the Jews, as we learn upon the authority of an eminent Hebraist, "devils were arranged into seven classes, which were represented by the various rapacious or despised animals, as the bear, the lion, the dog, and the ass. * * * The devil frequently assumes the appearance of a goat, and the cold northern regions are his headquarters. He seeks in every possible manner to do harm to men. Many diseases, such as epilepsy, hydrophobia, etc., are caused by him. But as he may be conquered by incense and formulas, so he may also be exorcised;" and in this connection it is interesting to find, on the same

high authority, (*Hist. of the Jewish Nation*, 'Psychology of the Kabbalah'), that "by his look man has power over wild beasts, a kind of mesmerism, and to this Daniel owed his safety in the lions' den." Turning, now, to the strange experiences related by Dr. Dudgeon, we find much that shows a close relationship to these ideas, though of course liberal allowance must be made for divergences in points of detail. We believe we do not in any way misrepresent Dr. Dudgeon when we say that if there is one affection to which the Chinese are subject that has fairly baffled him it is this extraordinary complaint of supposed demoniacal possession. We have said that his present contribution to the subject is too brief, and we say so because we believe he has it in his power to say a very great deal more about it than he has now given to the world. One remarkable feature of the malady is its tendency to assume an epidemic form, and to spread itself throughout an entire village and even district. But we will let the Doctor speak for himself. Describing the general appearance of the demoniacs, Dr. Dudgeon says,—"The persons afflicted seem to be in ordinary health, and the cursory observer would not distinguish persons so possessed; but, on close inspection, something odd and queer, especially about the eye and speech, may be detected. * * * The possessed are the creatures of their circumstances. They seem to be beyond their own powers of will. What they do is done unwillingly; they feel compelled to act in the way they do. Diseases are said to be frequently caused by evil spirits. The mysterious tail-cutting mania which was universal in China a few years ago was connected with this belief. The worship of the fox has been particularly prominent at Peking of late years, and so great were the crowds of people that flocked to its shrine, soliciting the cure of all manner of diseases, that the officials have lately had to order its removal to a temple." For the most extraordinary and romantic of Dr. Dudgeon's cases we are sorry to say we have no room; it is altogether too long. It is a story of snake-possession, and is full of marvellous details; one phenomenon of the visitation being the appearance, under certain conditions, of mysterious clouds, or mist-pillars,—some purple, some green, some white, and some shining with a golden brilliancy which turned darkness into day. No fewer than twenty-seven persons, belonging to different families, died of the enchantment; many others were attacked, but managed somehow to recover. The patient who came under Dr. Dudgeon's care was eventually cured; and this is how the Doctor managed it. He writes:—

The case was not without some difficulty. It was evidently not epilepsy, nor hysteria, nor ecstasy, nor delirium like D.T., nor catalepsy, nor insanity, nor chorea. What was it? His outward symptoms when he presented himself, suggested the latter affec-

tion. Every now and then, as frequently as every minute or two, he cried out and his whole body was shaken convulsively, but especially his head. We tried the effect of nervous sedatives but with no benefit. As the man was no Christian and knew nothing of the religion of Jesus, we did not attempt the Biblical method of casting out devils. Had we such a case again I should feel inclined, from the success reported by the Rev. Dr. Nevius of Chefoo, to try the Scriptural plan. As it was we were poor exorcists. Believing that he laboured under some hallucination, it was supposed we might undeceive him by having recourse to some plan by which he might believe the snake had been expelled. Accordingly he was blind-folded, a basin of water was procured, a long snake of white paper was artfully concealed and a large spatula was used as a knife (for devils are said to be afraid of polished steel) and a see-saw motion made on his neck. After great exertions, accompanied with much noise, the supposed snake was extracted from the man's body amid the most fearful convulsions, and his eyes were opened just to see one of the attendants carrying away the snake drowned in the basin of water. At the moment of its supposed exit, the convulsive effort was so strong that the little cap he wore on his head was raised several inches in the air. After this he was considerably improved, but not altogether free from the spasmodic head movements. I contributed a little money towards his return home, and a few days afterwards I found him at the Buddhist Lamasary imploring the priests to chant prayers to drive out the evil spirit which took the form of a snake.

The subject is altogether one of extreme interest, and might with great advantage be made a special study by pathologists. Our present article is designed to do no more than invite attention to it, in hopes that the suggestion may commend itself to some qualified observer willing to take advantage of his opportunities. We are not reviewing Dr. Dudgeon's Report as a whole, and any reference to its other features would therefore be out of place. We cannot however resist the temptation of asking the Doctor, and the Doctor's printer, to read the following sentence carefully through once, and then to try and parse it. We have no hesitation in saying that a more remarkable specimen of English prose it has never been our luck to meet with:—

A boy seen at the Western Hills, who was born with a complete set of lower teeth and which the Chinese do not consider lucky, to avert calamity and save the life of the child, the entire teeth with the sockets were gouged out.

If this means anything, it affords a startling proof that a very able doctor may be a most unprincipled assassin of the Queen's English.

AN IMPORTANT RESOLUTION.

ADVICES, the authenticity of which we have every reason to believe unimpeachable, have just been received from the north, announcing that the Tsung-li Yamèn, together with the Princes and high Ministers of State, have arrived at the formal decision that railways shall be forthwith commenced in China. This resolution will no doubt be conveyed in a Memorial to the Throne, and as the Empress herself is credited with having for some time been favourably disposed towards the innovation

we may hope that steps with that object in view will be taken very shortly. There are many persons in China, no doubt, who will still maintain a sceptical attitude upon this subject. Rumour has made the promise too often to be readily believed, and no statement will be considered worthy of credence until official documents are actually published or the ground actually marked out. But it must be remembered that the circumstances prevailing at the present moment are exceptional. The Chinese Government seems at last to have been really roused to a sense of the necessity of marching with the times, and that the conviction has taken a practical form is shown by the way in which it is bestirring itself in the matter of Coast Defence. Our readers have already seen how strongly and seriously the late Grand Secretary, Tso Tsung-t'ang, urged the imperative need for railways, which, he said, *must* be built. And for years the most conservative members of the Government have had the same story dinned into their ears; the old objections have been explained away till no shreds of them are left, and to-day it is only a question, as far as we are informed, of the when and the where of the undertaking. It is impossible, too, not to connect the important decision now arrived at in Peking with the visit of the Viceroy Li. Much was expected and hoped for from the opportunities that would be afforded him of impressing his views in person upon the minds of the metropolitan statesmen, and assisting them with his counsels; and we believe that these expectations have not been disappointed. The pressure brought to bear upon the Government at this juncture has come from many quarters, and appears to have been irresistible. If this is the case, as we have the very strongest reasons for believing, we congratulate the Government and people of China as well as all foreigners having a stake in the country. Railways will have their inconveniences at first, and their introduction will be eminently distasteful to the high authorities in the provinces, who will find themselves shorn of much of their influence and independence. But the central power will be strengthened, the fiscal administration will be revolutionised, the wealth of the country will be developed and husbanded, and the condition of the people will be very materially improved. That the extension of the railway-system should be proceeded with gradually is no more than prudent; in fact it could not be otherwise. And it is more than probable that "promotion will come from the north." The advice of Tso Tsung-t'ang was that the first line should be laid from T'ung-chow, twelve miles from the Capital, to Tsing-kiang P'u on the Grand Canal, "so as to connect the pivots of the north and south." The Viceroy Li, as we know, sketched out a far more extensive and elaborate plan some five years ago, and this may no doubt form the basis for future

undertakings. But in whatever way the details of the new enterprise are carried out, there can be little question that the famous prophecy of Wên Hsiang is even now in course of fulfilment.

THE SPEED OF TRAINS.

TEMPLE BAR for September has an article on "English Expresses in 1885," which begins by saying that in the July number of *Bradshaw* the high water mark of English railway enterprise for the current year is found; not that all improvements are made in July, but that all are made *by* July, after which for nine months comes a pause and an ebb till April or May of the following year. "Expresses" are reckoned by the writer in *Temple Bar* as only those trains which run up to 40 miles an hour, stops included. Any such train is pretty sure to run part of its speed at 55-60 miles an hour, even though the running average—i.e., the speed got by deducting stops—be not more than 45 miles an hour. Going up gradually takes so much time that a running average of 45 is in hilly England a first-rate journey.

Passing by the Continental trains, the speed of which to Paris is affected by the length of the sea voyages, we come to the expresses between London and Scotland. The quickest times on these are—I. by the Great Northern Railway 392½ miles between London and Edinburgh which is done in 8h. 55m. a j.s. (journey speed) of 44 miles per hour, and a r.a. (running average) of 46h. 2m.; II. by the Midland, 408 miles, done in 9h. 28 a j.s. of 43 hours and a r.a. of 46 miles; III. by the London and North Western Railway, 400½ miles in 9h. 45 a j.s. of 41 hours and a r.a. of 44 hours. The Great Northern runs its "Tourist" expresses right through from Newcastle to Edinburgh, 124 miles, without a stop. This is the longest run in England by 20 miles, 9 of which are on an ascent of 1 in 200. This same "Tourist" leaves London at 8 p.m., makes one run to Grantham 105½ miles, another to York 82½, a third to Newcastle 80½ and then 124 miles to Edinburgh. That is travelling of the best kind; nearly 400 miles with only 3 stoppages. The Midland runs between Leicester and St. Pancras 99½ miles in 2h. 2m. a r.a. of 49, which the writer in *Temple Bar* calls a superb break considering the gradients. As before, he goes on, the *down* train takes Skipton to Carlisle 86½ in 1h. 55 a r.a. of 45½ over an ascent of 15 miles 1 in 100 (1,170 ft.) while the *up* takes Carlisle to Keighley, 95½ miles, in one breath of 2h. 15 a r.a. of 46. Then the *down* finishes by going from Carlisle to Edinburgh, no stop 98 miles of Lowland watersheds in 2h. 20, and the *up* does better, taking 2h. 25m. with stops at Gala-shiels and Harwick. In the Irish Service the run between Euston and Holyhead, 263½ miles, is done in 6h. 3m. a j.s. of 43, and a r.a. of 46.4. The average speed between the plat-

forms of Dublin and Euston is just 11 hours, distance 330 miles of which over 60 miles is by sea, giving a j. s. of 30 which is very good. The average passage of the boats winter and summer is 3½ hours; the *Ulster* a few weeks ago crossed in 3h. 9m. A new boat, the *Ireland*, 2,500 tons, 6,000 horse power, has still greater speed. Between Chester and Holyhead the *down* Day Mail does the distance, 84½ miles, in a r.a. of 47½. The Manchester and London expresses have long been noted for their speed. Two years ago, the author says, it was thought a great thing when the companies began to run from London in 4½ hours; now, in 1885, there are daily 12 4½ hour expresses averaging 45 j.s. and 47½ r.a. The fastest of these is the Great Northern which runs over 203 miles at a j.s. of 47½ and a r.a. of 49½ miles—52½ miles being done over their own part of the journey. Of these Great Northern expresses it is said that Manchester to Sheffield, 41 miles, is done in 59 minutes, up a Pennine hill of 20 miles with a tunnel of 3 is good; but when the traveller finishes by a run of 105½ miles from Grantham to London in 1h. 58m. a r.a. of 53h. 6m. he has done the quickest thing in the (railway) world. In the Midland expresses the feature is the burst between Manchester and Leicester, without stopping, 92m. in 1h. 59 a r.a. of 46½ right over Derbyshire, including miles of "1 in 90" up to the Peak Forest tunnel. "This bit of transit," says the author, "has been known to startle even Americans." If it has done so it must be a wonder.

The "Royal Mail" trains ought to be the fastest in the Kingdom, but it appears they are not. The great event of the railway year is supposed by many to be the new P.O. "special" leaving Euston at 8.30 p.m. It starts 10 minutes after the Irish Mail Express, with six or seven mail-vans and two guard's-vans. Nothing but mails are carried. It arrives at Crewe 5 minutes after the Irish express, and transfers to it any bags that may have been late, and then hurries, or is said to hurry, on to Perth, which it reaches at 7h. 35 a.m.—11h. 5m. for 450½ miles a j. s. of 40½. Its speed is then accelerated and it reaches Aberdeen at 9.55 a.m. 13h. 55m. from London for passengers and 13.25 for mails—540 miles. Every summer night trains carrying mails leave Euston Square at 8, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 9.0, 10.0, and 12 p.m. of which the first three are expresses. The writer in *Temple Bar* says of some of these:—

No Englishman can be said to have finished his education who is not familiar with Euston station during these 3 weeks between 7 and 10 in the evening. The swarming platforms, the saloons and carriages nearly all engaged to Oban, Greenock, Perth, or Aberdeen, the air of a garden-party in the happy exodus, the countless queries put to guards and porters, the utter absence of excitement or Continental loss of temper on their part, the punctual start as if it were the ordinary programme, —this is England at its best.

Of these all but the 8.40, the Irish express, go to Scotland, and striking as this traffic on one Railway is—six mail trains in one hour—the 8 p.m. one was run in triplicate on the 10th August. The speed of many of the seaside trains and those cross-country and Liverpool-Manchester is nearly as good as on the great lines. In 1871 there were 250 expresses (taking the minimum j.s. at 36 miles an hour) running 23,700 miles daily. In 1883 (raising the minimum j.s. to 40) there were 409 swifter trains, with a mileage of 42,600. In 1885 the number has risen to 445 with the mileage to 47,000. All this fabulous growth has occurred in a period of trade (and therefore railway) depression unequalled for its persistence. The writer asks how much of it we should have known if the railways had been under Government. We should never have known Great Northern Speed, North-western "Twin Saloons," or "Pullman bogies" in a rush of "greased lightning" down Derbyshire heights. The whole phenomenon, he goes on, of the railway world is a blow to some of the weaker futures of Socialism. "Railways are a pungent example of how progress comes by individuals—who are exceptional men."

MILITARY COLONIES.

MILITARY colonies spring up in all great empires, except the British, wherever the climate admits of field labour. Soldiers have been employed in conquering a new country. What has to be done with them afterwards? Some may go home, but there are many who do not care to return. They are cut off from local associations by long absence. Their land belongs to brothers or cousins who do not need their help in cultivating the soil. They may as well stay where they are, and allow themselves to be planted by the State in colonies where they can work at field or other occupations without repining. For such soldiers conveyed by the State to a great distance from their homes, an allotment of land is made, and they are under military law while they labour, and are liable to be called on for active service again in case of war or rebellion. Sometimes, also, war has depopulated certain districts, and an influx of new population is needed to cultivate soil left barren. The same thing occurs after famines. Bodies of troops felt to be superfluous after a war is over may proceed to wasted districts where the crow and the vulture have been feeding on the bodies of the former inhabitants, and there, when the rain has come back, make the valleys and plains green again with cereal crops. After every time of depopulation something of this sort has to be done. The Greeks and Romans founded an immense number of colonies. When Alexander conquered Persia, and planted colonies in Afghanistan and Bactria, the cities he founded were garrison towns, fortified and occupied

by troops who would keep the adjacent country in subjection and subsist either on the taxes of the province or by their own labour. To maintain these troops, there would be no charge on the central Government. In the case of the Romans, to whom we owe the word colony, an express definition of agricultural labour is implied in the word *colonia*. Military service and agricultural work were combined, but the emigrants were often not soldiers. The population of cities grew fast, and younger sons were glad to seek new homes.

When the Chinese conquered Turkestan, Corea, and Coochin China in the second century before Christ, military colonies became important, because the officers of the government residing there needed a force to support their authority. Of the first century there is a document extant which gives twelve reasons for colonising portions of the country in Kansu near the Great Wall by inviting agriculturists from Anhwei and Honan to settle there, who were at the same time to act as soldiers in case of difficulties arising with the Tartar tribes of those days. It is dated B.C. 61. These emigrant soldiers were to cultivate waste lands and make the necessary canals for irrigation. The grass land beyond the Great Wall is a boundless prairie, and at this time the Chinese found out its advantage for breeding horses and draught oxen for military use. Horses cost nothing to keep from the fourth month forward till the autumn, when they returned within the frontier. A century later we find the military colonies extended to the lands near Hami, then called the Wigur country. After this came Pan-chao's famous conquest of Kashgar and Khoten by diplomacy alone without an army, by which China's frontier was extended for the first time to the Bolor Tag, the Mount Imans of antiquity, the same point to which it now reaches after the recent conquest by Tso Tsung-t'ang and Chin Shun. The garrisons placed in the new territory were all agricultural in their constitution. Thus the Han dynasty has the glory of founding the system of military colonization by which China has been able to give her soldiers the advantage of regular industry and to protect her frontier from robber raids. Down to the present time this system has been in operation, and it has been greatly encouraged by the present dynasty, though not so much as it ought to have been. It is a marked feature of many Chinese military camps that the occupants seem idle men who are not industrious and are not likely to make good soldiers, and there are some strong points of resemblance between the industry of the farmers and the discipline of the trained soldier. It is a great satisfaction to know that a good portion of Li Hung-chang's troops stationed near Tientsin do field work and dig canals for irrigation. They have recently recovered ten thousand *mow* of barren land and made it productive, at a point twenty-five miles to the south-east of

the city. Last century, when Kashgaria and Ili were newly conquered, the agricultural settlements of soldiers, Chinese and Manchu, in these countries were numerous, and continued during several reigns. Just now, when after a generation of war and rebellion things are being newly settled, this matter is one that naturally suggests itself to the Governors of the outside provinces, because it tends to increase the local revenue, to provide for the expense of maintaining an armed force, and to keep the soldiers from idleness. If they cannot discipline armies with these agricultural troops, they can at any rate put down the incursions of robber bands, a point of great importance in all thinly populated districts.

THE LITTLE ENGINEER AND THE BIG CITY; A TALE FOR THE TIMES.

The town of Brandnewham was pleasantly situated on the slope of a hilly range. It had been a neglected village, but had taken a sudden start and grown into a big town with Mayor, Town Council, and all that sort of thing. One day it woke up and found its water supply in confusion; the water carriers had struck work and the townfolk were well nigh perishing from drought.

Now it so happened that some of the influential townsmen had a big lake in the neighbourhood which they were at their wit's end to drain. Here, thought they, is a fine chance for us; so they went to the Town Council with a proposition. "If you pay us so much money per annum, we will engage to put so many millions of gallons in your reservoir on the top of the hill." Glad to get the water at any price, the Council consented without enquiring too particularly into details; the owners of the lake put up their steam-engines and commenced to pump, and as they pumped they had the satisfaction of seeing their lake gradually becoming dry land and handsome profits going into their pockets at the expense of the town. For some time all went merrily, and the town of Brandnewham was elated at its fine water supply. It had, however, unfortunately forgotten to enlarge its service, and soon the level of the water in the reservoir commenced to rise, so in dismay the Town Council called in its friends, who wisely recommended raising the embankment.

Like Miss Kilmansegg's precious leg, the pumping still went on, till some of the more nervous of the townfolk got startled, and timidly suggested to the lake owners to stop the pumping. These latter had however, dropped on a good thing—"struck ile" in the language of the country. Doubtless the town could do with less water, but they would waive the consideration; they had engaged to supply so many millions of gallons a year, and really they did not wish to evade the terms of their contract. They were not people who sought to wriggle out of an engagement; far from it, they were ready to pump up more; they had plenty of pumping power and would accommodate the Council still further if needed, &c., &c.

The argument was of course convincing; why should any one complain of the way these conscientious folk were carrying out their contract? They were willing to meet the Town in every way, and it would be a great hardship that their pumps should be allowed to stand idle. Some unreasonable folk indeed growled, and in consequence the bankers and bullion brokers were consulted. Now some of these last had joined a society called the "Whiskey and Water League." It was not good for man to be supplied with water alone; whiskey and water was the thing; and if they only got control of

the Waterworks they could strictly compel their admixture in proper proportions. It was self evident that if the supply of pure water only slightly exceeded the demand, the mixture of whiskey in due proportions would restore the balance. Some of the townsfolk were however strict teetotalers and the two parties commenced wrangling, and while they wrangled the sharp lake proprietors put their tongues in their cheeks and went on pumping.

Now the reservoir we have seen was on top of the hill, and when the townspeople raised their embankment it topped many of the valleys leading down into the country around, so that not only Brandnewham but other towns commenced to fear for the safety of their lives and property. They consulted the chimney doctors, the steeple-jacks, the boat builders, the surgeons, the clothworkers, and in fact every body who knew nothing of the matter. The chimney-doctors said, Take down the embankment and by the laws of gravity the water will find its level; the steeple-jacks said, Build it up, we have no fears, we will promise to keep the water in; the boat-builders recommended iron tanks and water ballast; while the clothworkers looked at it all round, took out their yard measures, shook their heads, and went on to serve their customers as if nothing were happening to trouble them.

But while they looked into books, studied Grotius and Slawkenbergius, had learned arguments as to the amount of silica in a hundred gallons, and how many babies needed to be washed before nine in the morning, the engines went on pumping—pumping from morning to night and from night to morning, and as they pumped the depth of water kept on increasing. Then the town service was felt to be insecure, people's pipes burst, their taps were leaky, and they all wished they never had anything to do with the improved service. A little engineer one day crept up to the almost bursting reservoir and noted carefully what was going on; practical experience told him that the embankments could not stand much longer, and that if something were not done and done quickly the town and neighbourhood stood fair to be swamped, if not altogether destroyed by the bursting of the over-charged reservoir. He came down to the town and mentioned his fears and advised as a first measure the stopping of the pumping. Never was heard such an uproar. Stop our pumping! said the lake owners, and ruin our lands! Stop the engines, said the Whiskey and Water League, and found the proper proportions! Stop the engines, said the bankers and bullion men, before our exchanges are due! Stop the engines, said all, and what will become of our arguments? What could the little engineer do against such odds except leave the townsfolk to take care of themselves? He took off his hat, bowed his farewell amidst laughter and hisses, and retired a sadder if not wiser man.

One thing was certain, and that was that whatever came of it, the pumping should not be stopped. However much the factions differed they agreed in despising the little engineer. He knew how a reservoir should be made! Better go and trundle a barrow along the highway! Faugh! We'll have none of these engineers who think themselves wiser than their neighbours. So they set to again to discuss the affair. The lake owners very easily proved that if the bursting of the reservoir did do some damage, there was the lake; the townspeople could settle there now that it was dry ground and they would find it as comfortable as on the flanks of a dangerous hill. The bankers saw no difficulty in soldering up the burst pipes, and set the plumbers to work, but the new joints were worse than the first. The chimney-doctors did not see why the embankment should not be cut down, the weather was dry and the country needed irrigation; channels could be

readily found to carry off the water. The steplemen rigged up their ladders and set to to build up the embankment, but as they did so the foundation gave way under the superincumbent weight. The clothworkers got at their yard measures, and commenced to make their notches all over the banks, and everyone was prepared to show what a fool was the little engineer. The Whiskey and Water League was especially elated over the new turn of affairs; for the future their panacea was safe, and the mixed liquor would save the town. So they held high jubilee, and the engines worked merrily away, the water rose higher and higher, and the little engineer was forgotten.

By and by, a little crack appeared and the water commenced to run down the hill; Brandnewham was too elated at the discomfiture of the engineer to take notice, but the little crack grew wider and wider till at last with one burst the pent-up waters rushed out. The reservoir had given way, and ruins of houses and mangled corpses marked the site of the once busy town. The lake was filled up with water once more, and the little engineer alone remained to tell the tale.

Perhaps the story is not true, but some people think it not inapplicable to the present position of the great silver question. It is probably only an allegory invented by the little engineer.

REVIEWS.

Journal of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. No. 3 1885.

China Review for July and August. Hongkong.

THE present number of the *Journal of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* enjoys the distinction of containing one of the best reviews of Dr. Hirth's 'China and the Roman Orient' that have yet appeared. It is from the pen of Mr. G. M. H. Playfair, and his selection as the representative of the local branch of the Society in dealing with this book is fully justified by the manner in which he has done his work. Mr. Playfair accepts the deductions of his author with regard to the identification of Ta Ts'in, and points out the very important fact that while 'Ta Ts'in' is essentially a descriptive designation, based upon three somewhat slender and fanciful resemblances between the inhabitants of that country and the Chinese, the words Li-kan and Fu-lin have a purely phonetic value. He contests the soundness of Dr. Hirth's identification of Fu-lin, or Bû-lam, with Bethlehem, on the ground that "it seems strange that a petty village, however momentous from association, should in the mouth, even of a Christian sect, give its name to an extensive kingdom; and it is almost incredible that the Arab General should be described as laying siege to a hamlet near Jerusalem when he was actually, according to Dr. Hirth himself, engaged in reducing Antioch." But, cautious in following Dr. Hirth in the matter of Fu-lin, he has no hesitation in accepting his recognition of Petra as Li-kan. "This city," says Mr. Playfair, speaking of Petra, "so called by the Greeks, was however locally known as Rekem;" and immediately proceeds to acknowledge that by the aid of philology Dr. Hirth has pressed on us "the incontestable deduction" that Li-kan is Rekem as nearly as the Chinese could phrase it. That the deduction, correct or otherwise, is however by no means "incontestable" is proved a few pages further on by the fact that it is very ably contested by a contributor writing under the signature E. W. G., who shows with much force that the identification of Petra and Rekem, to begin with, rests upon the most untrustworthy foundation, the city being known among the Greeks as Petra and among the Jews as Sala—both words meaning "the rock." "No trace of the name Rekem,"

writes E. W. G., "occurs throughout its history, in spite of Dr. Hirth's assertion that it was 'the principal local name of the city.'" It is clear that before any theory can be based upon the identification of Rekem with Li-kan, the question of Rekem and Petra must be settled, and this it is very far from being as the controversy now stands. In many other respects Mr. Playfair's article is eminently suggestive, and we only regret that pressure upon our space precludes us from noticing all these points in detail. There is one quotation from Ma Tuan-lin respecting which we fully agree with the reviewer that it is a puzzle how Dr. Hirth can have seen his way to such a perversion of it as he gives. The sentence runs: 或有倖在諸國守死不
改鄉風—which surely is simple enough for the merest tyro. Its meaning of course is, as Mr. Playfair correctly says, "When captives in foreign lands, they will rather accept death than change their national customs." Dr. Hirth wrote—"Prisoners are kept in their frontier states till death without being brought back to their home!" Mr. Playfair thus happily amplifies the idea of the original,—

Nothing is more probable than that this characteristic of the Israelite in exile was a tradition still prevailing in Chaldea, handed down from the days of Cyrus and Darius. If it be allowable to yield to sentiment when considering a work such as that now under review, we may surely allow ourselves to be touched when this wraith of a bygone age starts suddenly into the light from an out-of-the-way corner of a dusty Chinese chronicle. We may without too violent a call upon the imagination picture to ourselves the kneeling Daniel praying three times a day at his open window, his gaze turned towards Zion. We may yet hear in these not unmusical Chinese syllables a far-off echo of the Song of the Captivity. "How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land? If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth. Yea, if I prefer not Jerusalem in my mirth."

The illustration is forcible and apt, and decorated with imagination of an undeniably high order. Mr. Playfair, by the way, seems not to have pierced the mystery of the "weak water," though he comes amusingly near to it on the very next page to that in which he despairingly classes the *Jo Shui* with the Golden Apples of the Hesperides and the Fountain of Perpetual Youth.—The next article gives a fragment from the legendary history of Wu Tsé-t'ien, and then follow 'Notes and Queries,' which contain many items of useful and interesting knowledge. T. W. K. contributes a gracefully written notice of the late Canon McClatchie, E. B. D. invites attention to the Peking Oriental Society, and some bibliographical items conclude the number. By the way, the List of Members needs revision. Among other mistakes, we notice that the President of the Shanghai Literary and Debating Society is described as an American, and Sir Walter Medhurst as a K. C. B.

P'an Ku, says Mr. Herbert J. Allen, in the *China Review*, is a mythical being supposed to have formed the world; but *p'an* and *ku*, taken separately, mean Researches into Antiquity. Mr. Allen heads his article after the Chinese Adam, and then proceeds to "enquire into antiquity," producing a very valuable and instructive paper on the mythical dynasties of China. Mr. E. H. Parker's articles on Corea and the Topography of Centralasia scarcely come under the denomination of light literature, and M. Piton's indefatigable efforts to make Chinese history interesting, while worthy of all praise, are made with too heavy a hand. His present article, however, on Li Sze will repay perusal, and shows signs of much careful and conscientious study. Dr. Chalmers's paper on Chinese Mythology will probably have more readers than his somewhat dry and technical description

of the Theory and Practice of Tuning Pipes. The Notes and Quavers are as voluminous as ever; indeed they ought to be far more carefully sifted. Some of them verge upon the silly. For instance:—

A recent decree of the Empress ordering a bevy of bonzes to pray for rain in one temple, and a posse of Taoists in the other, shows that both religions are officially patronised in China.

DEAR ME! Why, we thought we had learnt so much from Peter Parley, a quarter of a century ago. Here, again, is a marvellous piece of news:—

The 'Man in the Moon' is supposed to negotiate all marriages by tying together with a red silken cord those whom he destines for matrimony. Hence the red thread used at Chinese marriages.

It is, however, something to have a *China Review* at all. That the July-August number should reach us on the 17th October shows at any rate that the editor is not inclined to hazard its existence by too rapid an expenditure of its vitality.

Outports.

THE FUNERAL OF TSO TSUNG-T'ANG.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

At the present moment salutes are being fired on the river banks to the honour of Tso Tsung-t'ang, whose remains are being borne northward to his own ancestral city. This has been a great day for the population of Foochow. A few foreigners have attempted to witness the grand procession but as I have had exceptional advantages for observation I will attempt to give you the order of the day as I witnessed it.

It required fully five hours for the funeral procession to proceed from within the city to the island at Nantai where the embarkation took place. A huge frame was built over two large cargo boats, and within this the huge casket was deposited to be transported to the steamer at Pagoda Anchorage. As a Chinaman put it, Tso would not sail in a steamer when alive, but could not help himself when dead. The crowds were dense all along the route of about four miles, impeding the progress in their eagerness to see.

The order of procession was as follows: Two immense paper frames in the form of a man to clear away all evil influences, followed by fifteen horsemen and a body of lictors. Then came two green fans, several boys with fancy wands, and ten banners. Then four large yellow fans, four three-cornered flags and two silk umbrellas elegantly decorated with blue dragons. Following these were forty yellow placards, so to speak, boards with three or more characters on them. Next three plain yellow umbrellas, four white boards with black characters and sixty-four boards with yellow words inscribed, enumerating the honours conferred upon him. Among these were all the degrees, the titles of Viceroy, etc., up to Senior Grand Secretary and all his Imperial honours. One white board and sixty-eight in red and gold followed these. Five red satin official umbrellas in three frounces preceded two large dragons and seventy serpents, urns, balls, etc., which glistened brightly in the sunlight as they were borne by so many men. Then came two plain banners on horseback and eight yellow with white dragons and four red with yellow dragons followed by four horsemen. Next were ten yellow canopies with eight bearers each in yellow garments with eight mandarins afoot between them. Within these were tablets with the Imperial Mandates. A band came next followed by three mandarins on horseback and about twenty on foot. Then followed a white chair, eight bearers, carrying a portrait, over a hundred white satin placards with titles in red and black velvet characters, borne by soldiers marching two by two;

two white umbrellas with yellow tops, and one blue umbrella, two paper elephants, one lion and the *chi-i-lin*, a fabulous animal, the badge of the first military rank; three fancy lanterns carried by mandarins.

An interval of about fifteen minutes passed before the Provincial Treasurer, Provincial Judge, and Grain Commissioner passed in chairs with their horsemen following. Later came sixteen silk banners in purple, white, and red, with small yellow flags at their tips. Then four soldiers with fixed bayonets, ten with broad blades on long-handles, and twenty with tridents. Four mandarins followed with yellow rolls and yellow boxes on their backs, and fifty or sixty military mandarins of various buttons walking with their attendants all dressed in white. More lictors, two green fans, two white buttoned mandarins on horseback, and then a riderless white horse with red saddle and white trappings; and after this about ten officials with gold buttons bearing lanterns. Then came a green chair with twelve bearers carrying a portrait of the departed general followed by mandarins of the 4th rank.

A large amount of gold paper was scattered broadcast, and then came a good band with drums, cymbals, clarionets, etc. Behind were about ten high mandarins. The funeral car itself was immediately preceded by over a hundred officials with buttons removed. They walked between two white cords attached to the neck of the immense dragon which formed the support of the casket. Just in front of this walked the grandson and two sons of the Grand Secretary. His oldest son being dead, the grandson was chief mourner—a young man of under twenty years, apparently. They were each dressed in white serge, and the grandson was supported on either side. I am confident there were ninety-six bearers for the coffin, but some observers claim only sixty-four. They were dressed in white with neat blue collars, and their suits were fastened without buttons. The casket presented by the Empress was covered by a larger one, and all were concealed within the elegant red satin coverings. The sides were covered with gold dragons, and the top was checked off in diamonds with white rosettes and festoons.

At the tea pavilion, about half a mile from the wall many officials returned to the city after a special salute had been given to the Tartar General and Viceroy, and special honours had been paid to the departed. The tables, loaded with cakes etc., etc., were speedily relieved of everything by the hungry crowd the moment the ceremony was over.

The Tartar General who was entrusted with the performance of special Imperial honours entered the city yesterday and took part in the exercises to-day.

NEW CHINA.

Foochow, 16th Oct.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

I took up a number of the Paris paper, *Le Temps*, to-day, and there I read in all its circumstantial lying the impudent fiction of the Manchester syndicate, and the contract for the Taku, Tientsin, and Peking railway. The egregious fable also appears in Indian, American, and British papers. What a triumph for an obscure and ill-regulated Shanghai sheet!

Stripped of untruth, what occurred was simply this. A common fellow of this place, upon whose nationality I do not pretend to decide, invited two dupes to come from Shanghai to Tientsin for a railway contract. The two people came, full of hope, pleased with visions of golden gain, and emulous for fame. On arrival one balmy morning, they were straightway introduced to a soothsayer or professional vates, a man whose reputation is not equal—say—to that of Wen-hsiang. The man cal-

culates nativities, draws horoscopes, and when paid his fee to vaticinate sets his eyes in a fine frenzy rolling, and mutters vague, oracular prophecies of a safe kind, for like the utterances of Delphos they can be read in all ways, or are catching phrases like *vernon semper floret*, or *vir non semper floret*. The fellow has a sort of sneaking acquaintance with some of the eunuchs and the butler before Pharaoh, and thus in a sense has—or says he has—access to the palace or palace menials on account of intimacy with the heavens. The two dupes laid their plan before this seer and offered him inducements, and the sham prophet, who listened gravely, promised influence with the Empress! Afterwards he went to a foreigner who is an accomplished sinologue, and moralized on the greed and gullibility of Western men.

The two visitors from Shanghai, both well meaning and respectable men, seem to have understood the situation, for they went away the same night in the gallant barque that brought them. They were unfortunate in their credulousness and their intermediary, and they had addressed themselves to the wrong person. The soothsayer has as much to do with railway contracts as the head runner of the Mixed Court, and no more.

Out of the abortive visit grew the circumstantial fiction of the Manchester syndicate, the contract, the price to be paid, and the terms on which soldiers were to give their labour, and a delusive air of fact was added by the introduction of petty details, generally in bad English. But all of it, every thing of it, is of the unsubstantial stuff that dreams are made of, and from beginning to end the whole invention is as thoroughly unvaricous as any legend of the renowned Münchhausen or Mendez Pinto.

The word "lie" may be libellous; at least, it is not pretty, and I will not use it. But your readers will see how an untruthful narration, wholly and absolutely false in all details, if once printed and circulated by even a little newspaper, can travel. In this case the fable has gone through Japan America, through Europe and gorgeous Ind, and probably has vitality enough left to wander through space until it gets finally squelched in the thick-ribbed palaeocretic ice of one of the poles.

If any of your readers desire the information, I can give the wizard's name and address. He knows the starry world, he comprehends how

Nomads nine, lampads seven
Are (as every one knows) the mystic signs
of Heaven.

and for five dollars he will predict the date of the Battle of Armageddon or the name of the next Derby winner.

SFES.

12th October.

AFFAIRS IN ANNAM AND TONQUIN.

According to *L'Unité Indo-Chinoise* the position in Annam does not seem to be improving much. It had been hoped that the occupation of the citadel of Binh-dinh by the French troops would put an end to the horrors enacted by the Annamite literati and the bands acting under their orders, but this does not appear to have been the case. The massacre of the native Christians continues as before. A few kilometers from the citadel of Binh-dinh there was a small village inhabited by about a hundred Roman Catholics. When the news of the French occupation of the citadel reached the village, the Catholics decided to quit their homes and seek the protection of the French flag. They started on the way to the citadel, but were surprised by a band of the literati and their myrmidons, and all massacred. In the environs of Quin-hon pillage, fire and slaughter still continue. To the north of Hué, in that part of the country occupied by French troops, the situation has little

improved. The literati have occupied the citadel of Quang-tri and thrown themselves upon the Christian villages, of which they have destroyed two thirds. A French column has been sent out in this direction. At the moment of the departure of the mail steamer from Hué (September 23rd) it was rumoured that the citadel of Quang-nam had been taken by the literati.

Father Villamaie, who the M.M. steamer *Arethuse* vainly sought to rescue three weeks ago on the Binh-thuan side, as well as his 1,500 Annamite converts, has arrived at Binh-hoa with four of his companions, after twenty-one days' march across the Cham and Moi country. He was most cordially treated by the wild tribes.

In Ton-quin the insurrection gains ground every day. At some points several thousand pirates are concentrated and are apparently masters of several provinces. Cholera is constantly making numerous victims among the French soldiers. Properly speaking, it is not an epidemic, but the fact that the men are crowded together at certain points gives a greater hold to the disease.—*China Mail*.

NAGASAKI.

On Monday last, a notification was circulated from H.B.M.'s Consulate to the effect that the following places have been officially declared by the Japanese Government to be infected with cholera, viz:—"The whole Prefecture of Kumamoto; the portion of Kagoshima Prefecture known as the Province of Satsuma; the portion of Saga Prefecture known as the Province of Hizen; and the Provinces of Chikuzen and Chikugo, Fukuoka Prefecture." The new cases of cholera in the native town of Nagasaki since our last issue, we regret to say, shew a slight increase upon the previous week.

The U.S. Consul at Kobe, Mr. Patton, has been informed by the native authorities, that the five men who remained on the wreck of the American barque *Cashmere* have safely arrived at Kagoshima and are being sent to Kobe in a coasting steamer. This reduces the number of lives lost from the *Cashmere* to three, viz:—the Captain and his two mates. How the men in question got to Kagoshima, or what has become of the wreck, is not mentioned. If the water-logged wreck is still floating about the sea, it is to be hoped the U.S.S. *Ossipee* will fall in with her before any accident occurs.

Ishimitsu Taichi, aged 29, (a native of Ima-hakata-machi, Nagasaki,) who murdered and robbed a country-woman named Morita O'uga, (a native of Kobe), at Shanghai, on the night of the 27th February last, and who was arrested on the 3rd of the following month and brought to Nagasaki for trial, was, on the 1st inst., condemned to receive capital punishment. An accomplice in the affair was at the same time sentenced to six years' hard labour.

A sharp shock of earthquake at Yokohama occurred on Thursday afternoon at 9 minutes past 1 o'clock. Its greatest horizontal motion was 0.8 millimeters, with a very slight upheaval. The shaking continued for over two minutes, and the ground oscillated at the quick intervals of 0.7 seconds; it is this latter fact that accounts for the sharpness of the shock, especially when the small movement is considered.—*Nagasaki Express*, 14th Oct.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

August 26 h.—(1) A Memorial from the acting Governor of Shansi acknowledging the receipt from the Board of Revenue of their scheme of financial reform in twelve articles.

While fully appreciating the motives which induced the Board of Revenue, on

the principle that wealth is power, to consider general schemes for the consolidation of the foundations upon which the finance of the Empire is built, and improving the sources from whence it is derived, an aim which should be furthered by every servant of the state, the Memorialist regrets that the condition of the province of Shansi is not so favourable for the introduction of the reforms suggested, as are the eastern and southern provinces of the Empire.

Poor, however, as Shansi may be, and impossible as it is to raise funds of any magnitude therein, this should not be a reason for venturing to refrain from putting forth every possible effort to further the end in view, and the Memorialist, dealing only with Shansi, and regarding the question from a local point of view, will give each item in the scheme of the Board his careful consideration, aided by his provincial committee of administration. Those which are not injurious will be adopted in their entirety, and all superfluous and unnecessary expenditure will be cut down, while local officials who continue to delay settlement of accounts in which remittances are due from them to the Treasury, will be denounced in the manner required by law. Lastly, any portions of the Board's scheme which cannot be applied to Shansi will be pointed out, with an explanation of the reasons why they are not feasible.

(2) The same officer reports that the weather since the early summer has been wet, with unseasonable alternations of heat and cold. Reports having reached him from the authorities of Yang-ch'ü, T'ai-yüan, Yung-ning, Ning-hsiang, Liu-fén, Hung-tung, Jui-ch'eng and Shao-ch'eng, that some of the villages in the jurisdiction of these various Districts had suffered from hail, and that the whole of the summer wheat crop had sustained injury, he ordered a personal inspection of the damage done to be made by the Prefects and Magistrates concerned. From the reports now sent in by these officers, it would appear that with the exception of some twenty villages in the Yang-ch'ü District, the damage done by hail, though curtailing the harvest in a greater or less degree, was not sufficient to amount to actual disaster. In the above named District, however, the case was different, the crops having first suffered from frost and then from hail to an extent that has rendered the condition of the people piteous in the extreme. A grant of Tls. 2,200 has been issued from the provincial treasury for distribution amongst them, that they may at once purchase seed corn and sow a late crop, and further action on their behalf will be taken when the autumn harvest is gathered.

(3) The Imperial Resident in Tibet and his colleague report that they held the usual semi-annual inspection of the Tibetan and Chinese troops on the 27th of April and following days, and distributed the usual rewards, consisting of nominations to vacancies to the most deserving, and prizes of silk and satin, pouches, medals, knives, etc. to others, in accordance with their merits.

(4) A Memorial from Hsü Ch'eng-tau, Chinese Minister to Japan.

In a previous Sub-Memorial the Memorialist reported that he had selected two of the student's learning Japanese in his Legation, viz.: Lu Yung-ming, a *t'ung sheng*, or student holding a certificate of merit from his District Magistrate, and Liu Ch'ing-fén, a *fu sheng*, or graduate of the third grade, to fill the post of Student Interpreter.

He finds that in the school of foreign languages at Canton all students of three years standing are examined by the Tartar General, Governor General and Governor, and those who pass are recommended to the Throne for the position of Interpreters, those who are *sheng yüan* or students holding literary certificates being treated as *chien sheng* or students of the Imperial

Academy, which gives them the privilege of competing at the triennial examination for the degree of provincial graduate at Peking.

Lu Yung-ming and Liu Ch'ing-fén have been pursuing their studies abroad for more than three years; and, it seems to the Memorialist that more credit is thus due to them than to students who remain in China. They have been repeatedly examined by himself since he took over the Legation, and he finds that they have a thorough conversance with the language, both written and spoken. He therefore ventures to request that they may be treated as *chien sheng* and allowed to compete at the Examinations for the degree of provincial graduate.

Referred to the Yamén concerned.

August 27th.—A Joint Memorial from the Governor-General at Canton and the acting Governor of Kuangsi giving details of the effects of the recent floods in various portions of the province.

They state that there had been a great deal of rain in the eastern prefectures and districts of Kuangsi ever since the commencement of summer, and the four rivers known as the Hsiang Chiang, Li Chiang, Hsün Chiang, and Liu Chiang rose simultaneously. On the 14th of June the water in the river outside Kuei-lin Fu, the provincial capital, suddenly rose over twenty feet and poured into the town from three sides, destroying public buildings and private dwellings and drowning certain of the people. Matters were worse at two places outside the city, and numbers of departments and districts in the same prefecture were simultaneously flooded, by, as the Memorialists learn, a sudden eruption of mountain springs. Certain districts in the Hsün-chou Prefecture were similarly flooded on the 16th and 17th of June by a sudden rise of over thirty feet in the river, houses being swept away and fields flooded. The city of Hsün-chou itself is the centre to which the east and west rivers converge, and on the 18th the flood poured into the town and covered the level ground to a depth of several feet, carrying away public and private boats and rafts along the river's bank and drowning a certain number of people. At Hui-chi Hsien in Wu-chou Fu, too, great damage was done, the wall of the town, public buildings, river bunding and private houses all being swept away, and a large number of the inhabitants drowned, archives, contents of granaries, and arms being washed away and lost, while damage was done simultaneously in several districts in the Ping-lo and Liu-chow Prefectures.

While reports from these different places were coming in to the Memorialist Chang-Chih-tung, the bodies of men and animals, and fragments of houses and wreckage were floating down the river from the Chao-ch'ing gorges, as well as the trunks of uprooted trees as large as a man could circle, while numbers of men and women were clinging to the tops of the floating trees or roof beams that were swiftly borne upon the flood, and were crying out for help in a manner too piteous for words. So strong and angry was the flood that boats had great difficulty in getting near the victims, but still some rescues were effected.

The Memorialist Li Ping-héng being resident at Lung Chow was, comparatively speaking, far from the scene of the disaster, and although he at once gave orders to the provincial authorities to ascertain the damage done and make arrangements for relief and rescue in concert with the gentry and others, written orders and reports took time to travel and telegraphic communication was interrupted. Meanwhile the suffering people were awaiting relief with outstretched necks, and matters were urgent. Kuangsi has always been known as a poor province, the treasures have been empty ever since the rebellion, wealthy inhabitants are few, and the area of disaster wide. As aid therefore could not be afforded

on an extensive scale, letters were sent with all despatch to Canton describing the urgency of the case.

The Memorialist Chang Chih-tung at once sent officers with money and rice as fast as they could go to the places where the suffering was most severe with orders to rescue the people with all possible speed. Unless funds are immediately voted and sent to Kuangsi by agents who will supplement the relief that is being afforded locally, those who still remain alive will hardly be saved, while the mischief that may be wrought by the seditious element would be graver still. It is now therefore proposed to devote Tls. 10,000 of the Tls. 20,000 due from Kuangtung for last year and this year, to the Board of Revenue as fund in anticipation of failure of harvest to the relief of Kuangsi, the other Tls. 10,000 being expended for a similar object in Kuangtung. A further sum of Tls. 20,000 will be borrowed for relief in Kuangsi from the Salt Commissioner and repaid in instalments, together with the sum of Tls. 10,000 raised from another source, and contributions to the amount of Tls. 10,000 more, making Tls. 50,000 in all.

The Memorial concludes with a list of the routes to be taken by the distributors, whose names are given together with the sums allotted to each, followed by a deprecatory reflection upon the personal merits of the Memorialists to whose want of administrative capacity a disaster is due the like of which has not been experienced for a century and more.

August 28th.—A further and detailed report from the high authorities at Canton in continuation of their earlier Memorial reporting in general terms the effects of the floods in that province in the middle of June.

They commence this report by describing the course which the north and west rivers respectively follow. The north river, starting from Ch'ü-chiang Hsien, passes by Ying-té, Hsien Fo-kang Chou and the Ch'ing-yüan and Hua Districts; the west river following the same course as three other streams below Ts'ang-wu Hsien in Kuangsi, enters the confines of Kuangtung, flows by K'ai-chien Hsien, Fêng-ch'uan Hsien, T'ch'ing Chou, and the districts of Kao-yao and Kao-ming, and joining the three other rivers at San-shui Hsien, flows on to the Nan-hai, or Canton, district.

The rivers, which were swollen by excessive rain and by the influx of mountain torrents in Kuangsi, suddenly rose to a height of 17 or 18 feet, carried away every embankment they met, and flooded every village that came in their way. In the Nan-hai district 41 of these embankments were burst, in the San-shui district 33 were completely swept away. So with numerous others in various districts, a list of which is given, causing destruction of houses, drowning of crops and loss of life to a varying extent. The calamity, in short, extended over ten and more departments and districts, several thousand dams or embankments having been burst or overflowed some of which afforded protection to a thousand families, and the bursting of one in some cases involving injury to scores of li of farm or garden land, and destroying houses, tombs, property, grain and everything upon which men are dependent for existence, the damage caused being estimated at several millions, while the loss of life by drowning is roughly calculated at over a thousand souls. Every one of the relief agencies established by the officials and gentry in various parts is besieged by thousands of people in want of food, and it is doubtful whether it will be possible to get in an autumn crop upon those lands which have been deeply flooded. No such disaster has been known since the 24th year of Tao Kuang, and, as earlier stated, the Memorialists take blame to themselves that the visitation should have come under their administration.

In their previous report they explained what had been done in the direction of relief, and it may now be generally stated that upwards of some twenty thousand piculs of grain have already been distributed, some of which has been provided by Government, some by charitable institutions, and some by subscription, amongst the latter being a supply collected by the merchants and Chinese subjects in Hong-kong and distributed by themselves. In addition to the distribution of rice, flour cakes, grain, and cash were served out.

Although the floods are no longer high, the accumulated water has not drained off, and where breaches have been made a vast expanse of water meets the eye. Immediate steps must be taken to drain this water off and repair the embankments if a late crop is to be reaped this year, for a further rise of the rivers in the autumn would deprive the people of all means of subsistence for the last half of the year, and would probably prevent the setting out of the winter paddy, involving consequences to thousands upon thousands of people too painful to contemplate. After careful consultation with their executive committee and others, the Memorialists have come to the conclusion that the only means of meeting the difficulty is by calling upon the people to repair their own embankments and thus making them work for the relief that will be given them. Where the water is too deep for any work to be done at present, there is nothing for it but defer operations until the winter, with the exception of certain embankments in the Canton district. All these works have been carried out by the people at their own expense, but the losses which have now been sustained by them deprive the population of the power of effecting these repairs, except in a few villages where subscriptions can be raised by the wealthier inhabitants. A large sum will therefore be required to carry out the work, and no less than Tls. 140,000 to Tls. 150,000 will be wanted in the immediate future to commence operations.

It is proposed to raise a portion of this sum,

(1) By appropriating Tls. 10,000 of the money due from the Canton Province to the Board of Revenue as a provision against dearth. There are Tls. 8,000 still due on last year's contribution and the whole of this year's, viz: Tls. 12,000.

(2) By drawing on the surplus Customs receipts in the Financial Commissioner's Treasury to the extent of Tls. 20,000.

(3) By subscription.

These sums will, however, fall far short of the total required, and the deficit will be made up,

(1) By a loan of Tls. 20,000 from the funds of the Grain Intendant.

(2) By an arrangement under which the *ch'ü* (sic) is to endeavour to raise Tls. 30,000.

(3) By a contribution from the President P'ang Yü-lin and other officials amounting to Tls. 20,000.

(4) By contributions from the gentry and wealthy classes.

The above sources will produce a sum of ready money to the amount of about Tls. 100,000 and upwards, and any further deficit must be made up as may best be possible.

It is proposed to entrust the carrying out of the measures indicated above to Chên Shao-chung, acting Commander-in-Chief of land forces, a native of the province who bears an excellent character for probity and capacity, and who has had experience of previous undertakings of a similar kind.

August 29th.—The only document of interest in this day's issue is a Memorial from the Governor of Kuangsi reporting the receipt of further particulars of the damage done by floods in his province, with which he has now to supplement his earlier Memorials on the subject. Since despatch-

ing these Memorials, reports have reached him in daily succession from the authorities of I-ning, Yung-fu, Ch'üan-chow, Ling-ch'uan, and Yang-sho in Kuei-lin Fu; Huai-chi, and T'ung Hsien in Wu-chow Fu; Kuei-p'ing, P'ing-nan and Kuei Hsien in Hsün-chou Fu; and Liang-yun chow in Ssü-ch'eng Fu, stating that all these departments and districts have been flooded in numbers of places. Although this occurred in the earlier half of the 5th moon the continuous downpour of heavy rain prevented the waters from draining off, some of the floods being caused by an overflow of the rivers, others by the descent of torrents from the hills, thereby causing loss of life and injury to person and property and reducing the people to a condition of pitiable distress the like of which has not been known for years.

The Memorialist, ventures to hold the opinion that in the remedy of disasters promptitude is an essential feature, while the poverty of the Kuangsi province in particular with the elements of disaffection that still lurk there, render the consequences of any delay in the liberal distribution of relief unpleasant to contemplate.

The sum of Tls. 30,000 already devoted to relief purposes being insufficient, and the process of awaiting the arrival of the subscriptions that have been set on foot being too slow, the Memorialist has decided to devote the sum of Tls. 40,000, which he has collected from various funds under his control, to the relief of the sufferers, the money being distributed by special and trustworthy agents in concert with the local authorities.

Upon receipt of reports of distress from other quarters further measures will be taken to relieve it, and as soon as full particulars of the general extent of damage done have been ascertained, His Majesty will be appealed to with respect to the remission of taxation which it may be necessary to ask for.

August 30th.—(1) A Decree acknowledging the receipt of a report from Pao Sên, President of the Board of Punishments at Mouken, on the results of his enquiry into a dispute between Wên Hsü, Governor of Hô Lung Chiang, and Ch'êng Ch'ing, the Deputy-Governor. Memorials denunciatory of each other with respect to certain gold mines having been submitted by these officers to the Throne, the Vice-President above named was directed to enquire into the matter. He finds that the Governor, while not, as alleged, guilty of concealing true facts in his Memorial to the Throne, or of endeavouring to shift blame on other people's shoulders and bringing false charges against the Deputy-Governor, did none the less fail to be explicit as to the action of the Deputy-Governor in certain particulars. The latter, in his Memorial setting forth his version of the case and disputing the Governor's statements, was also at fault for ignoring certain circumstances altogether. Both officers are therefore committed to the Board for the determination of a penalty.

(2) A Decree ordering Chou Tê-jun, Secretary of the Grand Secretariat, and formerly Minister of the T'ung-li Yamén, to proceed to Yü-nan by Government post and assist the Governor-General and Governor in carrying out the arrangements in connection with the survey of the Tonquin frontier. Two officers are to accompany him as subordinate members of the mission.

(3) T'ung Ch'êng-hsin, Director of the Court of State Ceremonial, and Minister of the T'ung-li Yamén, is directed to proceed on a similar mission to Kuangsi, and associate himself with the Governor-General and Governor for a like purpose. The Grain Intendant at Canton and one Li, an Expectant Taotai in Chihli, are to join the staff of T'ung Ch'êng-hsin.

(4) A Sub-memorial from Wei Jung-kuang, Governor of Kiangsu.

Two years ago the Board of Punishments communicated to the Memorialist a Decree dated August 29th, 1883, to the following effect:—"A Censor has called attention to the opening of opium divans and gaming establishments in Peking by Manchu women, adding that in Soochow, Shanghai, Hangchow and other places opium divans are also kept by women who kidnap and sell females.* He requested that the question of making this offence punishable by imprisonment may be considered. Let the Board of Punishments draw up regulations on the subject and submit them to the Throne for approval."

The Board replied to this representation. They informed the Memorialist, to the effect that there were fixed laws for the punishment of crimes committed by women, and that such evil-doers as harbourers of thieves and bad characters, and those who gave rein to their evil propensities by preying upon the wealthy, could perfectly well be dealt with when they were found out, and there did not appear to the Board to be any necessity for considering the question of making the opening of opium divans and gambling establishments by women in Peking, an offence punishable by a term of imprisonment. As regarded the assertion with respect to the opening of opium brothels at Soochow, Shanghai, Hangchow, etc., by abandoned women, and the kidnapping and inveiglement of respectable females in the sight of all and with the greatest effrontery, they replied that the province in question had never to their knowledge dealt with a single case of the kind, and they suggested that His Majesty should call upon the Memorialist to ascertain what the actual state of things was and to report to the Throne, after which the Board would consider what action should be taken.

Upon receipt of the above communication, the Memorialist called upon the Provincial Judge and the Tao-tai at Shanghai to make careful enquiry into the matter; but their report has not been sent in. Meanwhile a second communication has been received from the Board of Punishments, containing the opinion given by them in reply to a Memorial from the Acting-Governor-General of the Hu-kuang Provinces on the subject of the kidnapping or inveiglement of women by "procurers," who compelled them to sell their persons, the Governor-General asking that this offence might be dealt with in the same manner as robbery with violence. In this opinion the Board stated that practices of the nature described were not frequent in other provinces, but they reminded His Majesty that no report had been received from Kiangsu in reply to the statements of the Censor Liu Eu-po, and a suggestion from them that this report should be called for promptly was sanctioned by Imperial Rescript.

In reply to this command the Memorialist once more called upon the Provincial Judge and the Tao-tai at Shanghai to make careful enquiry into the subject, and he has now to observe with reference to the establishment of opium brothels at Shanghai, etc., by abandoned women, commonly called "white ants," at which sales of kidnapped females take place, that amongst the numerous cases of kidnapping that have been dealt with during late years, women have not been largely concerned. Be that as it may, the establishment of opium divans into which men are beguiled for the consumption of the drug is, in point of fact, prohibited by law. They do exist, however, and in some the disreputable proprietors harbour local prostitutes as a decoy to their customers. These places are commonly called *hua-yên-kuan*, or "flower opium divans," and in the first instance were not established for the purpose of enticing away or kidnapping women and girls. Orders have been repeatedly given to the local authorities to

have these places closed and the offenders dealt with as the law required, with the result that the practice by this means becomes less frequent.

As regards the term *pai-mai-i* or "white ants," this, like *hua-yên-kuan*, is also a low expression of country origin applied to a certain class of depraved female go-betweens, who, under pretence of recommending females for employment, frequently inveigle women and girls away, and forcibly sell them to men. They succeed even in getting honest and virtuous women into their toils, and hence the name "white ant," referring to the power of these insects to eat through the hardest wood. Although, however, this name exists, no actual cases have ever been brought to light or individuals indicated by name. Orders have now been given for careful and strict search to be made for offenders of this description in the hope that should any exist they may be duly punished.

Should any actual cases occur in which unprincipled and vicious persons inveigle away honest women and girls under false pretences, and act as slave brokers, they will be dealt with as female offenders of a similar case in the Capital, who, when their crimes entail the punishment of banishment, are given as slaves to the soldiery of the garrisons. Those whose offence comes within the provisions of the statute regarding collusion with local bad characters to open brothels where women are concealed and sold to purchasers against their will, shall, as required by that statute, be decapitated or strangled as the case may be.

Such action as this, it seems to the Memorialist will be sufficient to bring about a reform of the evil practices indicated.

August 31st.—(1) A Memorial from the Imperial Commissioner and Grand Secretary Tso Tsung-t'ang renewing his application for permission to vacate his post and return to his native place.

While supremely grateful to His Majesty for meeting his earlier application for permission to retire with a grant of one month's local leave, which command it would naturally be his duty to obey, he regrets to state that he was seized on the night of the 20th of July with a rush of phlegm to the throat and shortness of breath accompanied with an affection of the hands and feet and faintness. Remedies were promptly applied, but it was more than two hours before he came to, and the fits have since continued to come and go at irregular intervals.

His medical advisers inform him that his illness arises from a weak flow of blood to the heart and other causes, aggravated by an uncongenial climate, and that a rapid recovery is impossible.

The Memorial concludes with a repetition of the application for permission to retire, couched in the usual abject language.

(2) The Governor-General and Governor at Foochow report, in obedience to an instruction from the Board, that the total number of summary executions in their jurisdiction during the spring period of the 11th year of Kuang Hsü was eight.

(3) The Director General of the Yellow River reports that the whole of the grain fleet, in ten sections, reached the entrance to the Yellow River on the 2nd of July, commenced to cross on the 5th, had all passed in on the 7th, commenced to enter the northern section of the canal at 5 a.m. on the 9th, and had all passed in by 5 a.m. on the 11th.

(4) The Governor-General of Szechuen in a Sub-memorial which is evidently a postscript to a longer report on the general financial question, says that irrespective of the regular taxes on land, the population of Szechuen contribute annually to the revenue one million several hundred thousands of taels, and that the merchants also pay over a million taels in the form of *likin*. He considers that the increase in the revenue which the Board wish to effect cannot therefore be extracted from the population

or the merchants, who can bear no more. There is only one item with which something might be done, and that is pigs. A *likin* contribution of one cash per catty upon pork has been voluntarily paid for police purposes by the people for many years past, the butchers collecting the money. On his arrival in the province, the Memorialist attempted to put a stop to this grotesque tax, but the people considered that its suppression was a grievance, so he let them have their way. He now proposes to raise the tax on pork from one cash per catty to two. The increase is not much, and as the majority of the people of Szechuen are meat eaters, it will be easy to manage. Reports from the local authorities in districts where the tax is collected say that the increase will be taken very quietly by the people, and the levy has accordingly been ordered to be made.

It is calculated that the present revenue from *likin* on meat for the whole of the province is 100,000 strings of cash, so that the increase will make a slight addition to the military expenditure fund.

September 1st.—(1) A long Memorial from the Governor of the New Dominion with reference to the disposal of repressed criminals under sentence of death from the seven northern provinces, who, it has now been arranged, are to be sent to the New Dominion.

Regulations on this subject have already been under consideration both by the Memorialist and the Board of Punishments, and the latter have requested His Majesty to direct the Memorialist to adopt certain modifications suggested by them and to frame rules which shall harmonise with certain provisions previously determined on by the Board of Revenue.

In obedience to these commands, conveyed to him by the Board of Punishments, the Memorialist now requests that banished criminals of the class above referred to may be sent in the first instance to the Sub-Prefecture of Ti-hua (Urumtsi) for disposal, after which the Districts of Fu-k'ang, Ch'i-tai, Ch'ang-chi, Sui-lai and the Sub-Prefectures of Chên-hsi and Ha-mi will each be provided with convict settlers in turn, the Kashgarian region being exempt. Those convicts who have families with them will be located on the military allotments, placed in charge of the officials and soldier superintendents, and given the usual grant of seed corn, oxen, etc. Single men, or those who cannot farm, will be assigned to the various yamens for messenger duty or started in a small trade. It is requested, however, that as the number of criminals to be sent from these seven provinces may amount to about a thousand, the suggestion of the Board as to the provision for their wants by the local authorities in the matter of provisions and transport on the line of route may be so far modified that payments under this head may be entered in the regular accounts.

The question as to whether convicts may or may not commute their sentences by the payment of money on a fixed scale in accordance with the term already served, is one which His Majesty can alone decide.

It is suggested, in connection with the remarks of the Board with reference to precautions against the ill-treatment of the convicts en route, that those convicts who are taking their families and their belongings with them shall be authorised to declare the property and valuables they are carrying when taken before the authority who inspects them on starting upon their journey; and that a list of these shall be entered on the forwarding warrant.

(2) A Memorial from the Governor-General of Szechuen requesting His Majesty to order the Board of Ceremonies to consider the claims of Mount Omei in that province to be included in the list of those upon which sacrifice is annually offered.

* See Gazette of August 29th, 1883.

The practice of offering sacrifices before such objects as had done good service for the people is a canon, the establishment of which dates from remote antiquity, and is supported by the Book of Rites, quotations from which are introduced by the Memorialist. In Mount Omei, as Memorialist found when he came to Szechuen, the charms of nature are to be found in profusion, it bears a world-wide renown, and in the province of Szechuen itself its protecting influence is largely relied upon.

Prayers offered to the mountain in times of flood, drought, or pestilence, meet with prompt response, for as it is richly endowed by nature its protecting powers are correspondingly extensive.

The benefits thus bestowed by the mountain have never been recognised by the offer of incense on the part of the local authorities, and considering how dependent the people are upon its influence for the preservation of its existence, the Memorialist considers that it should be included in the list of those to which worship is due, as the neglect of this function by the authorities seems to him to savour of ingratitude.

Referred to the Board of Ceremonies.

Official Paper.

THE QUESTION OF COAST DEFENCE.

A DECREE FROM HER MAJESTY THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

The question of the re-organisation of maritime defence being one of weighty import, We called some time since upon the Ministers Superintendent of Trade for the Northern and Southern sea-boards and others to submit their views to the Throne after due calculation and consideration.

These high officers having each in turn laid a statement of his views before the Throne, We next directed the members of the Grand Council and the Prince and Ministers of the Taung-li Yamèn duly to consider the question in concert with Li Hung-chang, and to furnish the Throne with a report. We further directed Yi Huan, (Prince Ch'ün), to associate himself with those officers in their deliberations.

They now report that after a general consideration of the whole question, they have to propose that a commencement shall be made with the Northern Division, which shall be effectively trained and one squadron formed that shall serve as a model, further extensions being made in succession and distributed over a term of years.

Their scheme is extremely well adapted to the requirements of the case, and We order that Yi Huan, (Prince Ch'ün), assume chief control of naval matters, the fleets along the coast being placed under his control and at his disposition.

We also appoint Yi K'uang, (Prince Ch'ing), Li Hung-chang, Grand Secretary and Governor-General of Chihli, as coadjutors of Prince Ch'ün in the management [of this department], and Shan Ch'ing, Lieutenant General of the Red Han-chün Banner, with Tseng Chi-tse, Junior Vice-President of the Board of War, as assistant administrators.

The formation of a Northern Navy being at present in the initiatory stage, We commit the special control thereof to Li Hung-chang; but all the new arrangements that have to be inaugurated and the matters that have to be considered, will receive the careful attention of the above-mentioned Princes and high Ministers, who will devise systematic plans and draw up regulations for submission to the Throne, their arrangements being carried out in successive stages. — Manuscript *Peking Gazette* of 12th October.

Meetings.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the General Meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 12th October, 1885, at 4 p.m.

Present:—Messrs. J. J. Keswick (Chairman), Th. Bieber, J. Henningsen, R. Mackenzie, M. M. Moses, A. Myburgh, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of last Meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

Cash Statement for week ended 10th inst., is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Cattle in Native Dairies—The following report is ordered to be published:—

RETURN OF ANIMALS KEPT AT THE NATIVE DAIRIES.
Shanghai, 12th October, 1885.

Locality of Dairy	Remained last Return.	Remarks.	Total.
Hongkew B 780	10	1 Buffalo calf born.	10
Broadway No. 2	6	1 Buffalo calf bought.	6
" No. 3	21	1 Buffalo calf bought.	21
" No. 4	21	1 Buffalo calf bought.	21
Lee Hongkew	13	2 Buffaloes and 2 calves bought from Footing.	13
Room Road	13	1 Buffalo sold.	13
Shina Village	13	1 Buffalo calf born.	13
" No. 2	21	1 Buffalo calf bought.	21
" No. 3	21	1 English cow bought.	21
Tai-heo Dairy	33	1 English cow bought.	33
French Road to Cemetery	14	1 English cow bought.	14
Xuen-ang	14	1 English cow bought.	14
Sung-lee (No. 1)	17	1 English cow bought.	17
Sung-lee (No. 2)	17	1 English cow bought.	17
Near King's Lane House (Aping)	17	1 English cow bought.	17
Overweg's Bungalow	17	1 English cow bought.	17
Lo-poh	17	1 English cow bought.	17
Hung-fel	17	1 English cow bought.	17
Zee	17	1 English cow bought.	17
South of Puh-shan-joh	17	1 English cow bought.	17
A-cho (Carter Road)	17	1 English cow bought.	17
Total	263	101	364

Bought and born 13
Sold 13
Increase 0

I inspected the cattle kept at the above named places on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of last week, and found them all in good health and condition.

JAMES A. WEED,
Asst. Insp. of Markets, &c.

Submitted, J.H.
Mixed Court Sentences—Habitual Criminals.—The following correspondence is ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 8th October, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that on the 25th September, the Captain Superintendent of Police brought to the notice of the Council the case of two well-known thieves who were sentenced at the Mixed Court on the previous day to 400 blows each.

One of these men, Chu Zey-ling, had three previous convictions against him, two for housebreaking, and one for burglary; for the last, he was sentenced to twelve months' chain gang and was released on the 19th August. The other man, Sung Ah-kew, had

four previous convictions against him, his last sentence being three months' chain gang, which expired on 24th August.

On this occasion it is reported that the men only received 300 blows instead of the 400 to which they were sentenced, and they were then released, although the Assessor pointed out to the Magistrate that they ought to be sent to the chain gang.

The Police now report that Sung Ah-kew, one of the men, was again arrested yesterday for burglary, at 69, Amoy road, and as he will be sent to the Mixed Court to-morrow, to be tried, I have now the honour to request that you will address the Magistrate, with the view of having such a sentence passed on him as will prevent him from being set at large again for some time ready to commit fresh depredations in the settlement.

Enclosed I send you particulars of the previous convictions of Sung Ah-kew, and the sentences passed him.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,
J. J. KESWICK,
Chairman.

To Dr. LÜHRSEN,
His Imperial German Majesty's Consul-General, and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, 8th October, 1885.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of to-day's date I have the honour to inform you that I have at once communicated it to my British colleague, whose assessor will be acting at the Mixed Court to-morrow.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,
LÜHRSEN,
H.I.G.M.'s Consul-General
and Senior Consul.

To J. J. KESWICK, Esq.,
Chairman of the Municipal Council
Shanghai.

Shanghai, 9th October, 1885.

SIR,—In pursuance of my letter of the date of yesterday I now beg to inform you, that I have received a communication from H.B.M.'s Acting Consul-General Mr. C. Alabaster about the two offenders Chu Zai-ling and Sung Ah-kew. The latter has been sentenced to a year chain-gang, which, according to Mr. Alabaster's remark, is a more severe sentence than would be given had the prisoner been sent to the native Courts and dealt with according to Chinese law. The other prisoner proved not to be the individual referred to in the Captain-Superintendent's memorandum.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
LÜHRSEN,
H.I.G.M.'s Consul-General
and Senior Consul.

To J. J. KESWICK, Esq.,
Chairman of the Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Decided to write to the Senior Consul, thanking him for having so promptly complied with the request of the Council.

U. S. Consulate General.—Letter from Mr. E. J. Smithers submitted, intimating that on 11th inst. he assumed charge of the U. S. Consulate-General.

Volunteers—Arms, &c.—Report from the Major-Commanding Shanghai Volunteer Corps submitted, stating that the Arms, Ammunition and Accoutrements in store were duly inspected by the Officers of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and found correct, and the Arms in a satisfactory state.

The Meeting then adjourned.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the China Branch of this Society was held in the Library on Thursday evening, when papers were read upon the question, "Is filial piety, as taught and practised in China, productive of good or evil?" The chair was taken by the President, Mr. Giles, and there were about thirty persons present, including several ladies.

The papers numbered seventeen in all; eleven being *pro* and six *con*. The former were by Messrs. Playfair, Parker, Taylor, Alabaster, Sampson, Acheson, and Gideon Nye, Bishop Moule, Archdeacon Moule, Dr. Gulick, and Dr. Martin; the latter by Messrs. Balfour, Clement Allen, H. J. Allen, Giles, Bamford, and Macintyre. It is to be regretted that one or two other papers, by well-known scholars well qualified to write upon the subject, had not been received in time. We hope, however, that they may be included in the next number of the Journal.

Discussion was then invited, when a most interesting and able speech was delivered by Mr. Kingsmill. Mr. E. Robinson, though he confessedly had not studied the subject, also offered a few remarks, both speakers taking a view opposed to the salutary results of the practice of filial piety upon the Chinese people.

The question was then put to the vote, with the result that the *cons* carried it with a majority of five. The meeting separated shortly before eleven. Some dissatisfaction was felt, we believe, by the audience, at the excessively dirty condition of the benches, which were found to be so thick with dust that until some benevolent person bestirred himself and had them cleaned, it was found quite impossible to sit down.

Amusements.

SHANGHAI LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

This popular Association opened its new season on Friday evening by giving a Concert in the music-room of the Club Concordia, which had been kindly lent for the occasion by the Club Committee. The room, which is excellently adapted for such purposes, was filled to overflowing, and an exceedingly pleasant evening was spent by those who had availed themselves of the invitation of the Society. The programme consisted to a considerable extent of vocal music; but M. M. Iburg and Savlet gave their valuable assistance, and contributed greatly to the success of the entertainment. The former gentleman's violin-playing was, as it always is, a splendid treat, while M. Savlet showed how exquisitely he can play as long as he remains upon his guard against his besetting sin of the sledge-hammer. A young lady amateur created a favourable impression by her highly creditable rendering of Jules Schuilhoff's Grand Valse Brillante (played by Mr. Fred. Essex on the last occasion of a Concert being given under the same auspices), and in response to an encore played 'The Last Rose of Summer' in good style. Miss Beresford, of the Melville company, kindly contributed two songs, and the remainder of the programme, which included some pretty glees, was executed by amateurs. Altogether the Society must be congratulated upon the inauguration of their new campaign, and are entitled to the sincere thanks of the community for the exceedingly pleasant evening which they provided.

"THE MELVILLE" OPERA CO.

AN AUDIENCE WITH "THE MIKADO" ON THE 15TH OCTOBER, 1885.

In concluding our critique on the Melvilles' performance of "Carmen," we gave utterance to a very homely Scots expression, and it is with much regret that we saw at the performance of "The Mikado" at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday night, our prophecy realised. For the sake of the Melvilles, we wish most heartily that it had been otherwise. The audience of "The Mikado" was indeed thinly attended, and in the words of "Patience," the troupe, in the absence of the substantial result attending upon a well filled house, "will have to be contented with our heart-felt sympathy."

The Operetta Bouffe of "The Mikado" strikes us as one of the cleverest and happiest of W. S. Gilbert's sprightly productions, and there is an under current of much that it is keenly sarcastic (showing up many of our rotten British public institutions in their true light), which to the casual observer may not be apparent. The piece itself is a delicious *pot pourri* of audacious conceits, and a jumble of the serio-comic which do infinite credit to the versatile genius of the author. The conception of the music in our opinion is even more happy than that of the words, and Sullivan's fame as a composer of light popular opera was a *fait accompli* when he gave forth to the musical world the score of "The Mikado." Nothing could be more charming than his adaptation of the Japanese melody *Shamisen-u-hiku* which runs through the whole composition, and we dare say that the original has not suffered in its adaptation to Western ideas of harmony, but rather on the contrary acquired fresh charms. We notice that a libretto of the opera published by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, was being handed round among the audience for sale at fifty cents per copy, and it is a notable sign of the hard times which have beset us that but very few purchasers responded to the call of a proffered emporadore order book by the Celestial, who seemed to fully appreciate the delicacy of the situation.

Taking all things into consideration, the Melvilles deserve great credit for the manner in which "The Mikado" was put on the stage, and the piece, suiting in a greater degree than other preceding efforts their somewhat limited capabilities, went off with very fair success. It is much to be regretted that the management did not select "The Mikado" for their maiden overture, as we feel sure that they would have secured larger audiences, by a better exhibition of their powers, than the impression produced by the very imperfect rendering of the "Royal Middy." First impressions are often lasting ones, which the management would do well to remember in future. The success of "The Mikado" depended not so much on the powers of the only two artistes of the troupe, Miss Melville the prima donna, and the maestro baritone, Signor Verdi, whose parts were but insignificant, as upon the adaptability of the piece to the capabilities of the other performers. These appeared to be working *con amore* to redeem their reputation, and if our hitherto somewhat trenchant criticism has been even, in a small way, productive of the good effects which we saw demonstrated on Tuesday, the performers should bear us no ill-will for our condemnatory remarks. Miss Melville as Yum Yum sustained her character of finished actress in a marked degree, and as the coy, artless, shy Japanese maiden, she was faultless. The most captious critic could not fail to be pleased with the piquante little Yum Yum, and we do not wonder at the multiplicity of her admirers. Her get-up was remarkably good, and in this respect (barring the supers of whom we shall have a word to say by and bye), the costuming of the performers reflected great credit on the management. We were distressed to notice that the prima donna was still labouring under the continued effects of ill health, and that it was impossible for her to sing up to her part, with her accustomed *entrain*. Notwithstanding, her singing was exceedingly sweet, and she has the gift of being what the French express so admirably as *sympathique*. Miss Melville always carries her audience with her, and a quiet little part such as Yum Yum suits her to perfection. Her attendant sisters, Pitti Sing and Peep Bo, were fair impersonations, but the physique of these actresses is hardly compatible with Japanese costume, whereas Miss Melville is by nature adapted to *mignonne* parts.

Signor Verdi as Pooi-Bah, (Lord High Everything else) gave us another proof of his high capabilities as an actor, true to art, by adapting himself most perfectly to a part which is calculated to bring into relief his histrionic qualifications more than his vocal talents, which latter he was not called upon by the nature of his rôle to exercise to any great extent. His get-up as a Japanese nobleman was very true, and his splendid physique would be the envy of many a Sumotori.

Having lately seen the Signor at his best in "Carmen," the transition from Don José to the part Pooi Bah savours somewhat of a departure from the sublime to the ridiculous, and those who did not witness him before we fear may form a wrong impression of his capabilities as a most versatile and consistent artiste. Mr. Walshe as Nanki-poo, the Mikado's son, and a disguised wandering minstrel, was certainly disguised, but had the play bill not informed us that he was a strolling player, and Mr. Willard specially impressed on the audience that he played the trombone in the Town Band, we would have been at a loss to reconcile his get-up with the cast. It is a pity that the stage management did not model Mr. Nanki Poo's costume on the lines of Mr. Lely's cast at the Savoy theatre, London, so graphically described in the *Illustrated London News* of 4th April. Mr. Lely's costume is supplemented by the accompaniment of a Japanese guitar, and Nanki Poo would have been all the more recognisable had he carried such an instrument. The faults in Mr. Walshe's acting which we noticed in our criticism of "Carmen" were more than ever apparent in his rendering of Nanki Poo, and we quite begin to despair of this young actor. His starchiness and unbendingness are really unparalleled in the annals of Shanghai professional acting, and judging from the manner in which he treats pathos, love passages, highly dramatic situations and comicalities, viz., in one same monotone and in an apathetic listless style, he would appear to be having continually before him the motto *semper idem*. He should let himself go more, and studiously avoid pronouncing *due* as *jew*. In the closing scene of the last act we noticed that he did not know his part, and had to be loudly prompted from the coulisses in consequence. Such a defect is highly reprehensible in an actor of pretensions. In Mr. de Bruze taking the part of Ko Ko, (Lord High Executioner) we have to record a marked improvement, and we are glad to think that our strictures on his rendering of the dual part in "Carmen" have had some effect. His make-up was exceedingly "Japaneseque" and his acting produced a very favourable opinion on the audience. Altogether it was pleasing to see him coming out in better form, and singing more within himself, as it were. His voice is soft and not unpleasant, and more fitted for opera bouffe than such high class productions as "Carmen." The only fault we found with his rendering of Ko Ko is that his acting and tone of voice savoured a little too much of Bunthorne in "Patience," which admixture destroyed in some measure the crispness of such a good part as the one he was impersonating. His rendering of the charming Willow-tit-willow ton-tit song, a pretty and taking little passage which was much appreciated by the audience and resulted in his having to repeat the last stanza.

Miss Beresford as Kutisha (an elderly lady in love with Nanki Poo) was very true to her rôle in get-up, and her appearance did not in any way belie the descriptions he gave of her faded charms in her dialogue with Pooi Bah. We regret to notice one terrible trick which this actress appears to have contracted, and which considerably mars her singing and acting viz.: that of continually changing from her natural voice to a most unpleasant rasping

raque tone. With a little pains, she can surely rid herself of this distressing defect. She exerted herself most strenuously in her part, and on better acquaintance with her we were more pleased with her in the above rôle than in any preceding cast.

Mr. Page, the troupe's low-comedian, acted the part of Fish Tush to the life, and was funny in the extreme. He is a most valuable coadjutor to the Company and worthy of more prominent parts than he has been filling on the boards yet. His facial contortions were of a kind to excite the greatest envy from any Blackbird end-men who might have been present. Mr. Willard, the Lessee, appeared for the first time, and taking the part of the "Mikado," in no way belied his former reputation of a good comedian, and his make-up was very excellent. He filled an important rôle in good style, and we think that with his assistance, the troupe might be benefitted in many respects in any subsequent performances. We were surprised however to see such a careful actor and manager committing the solecism of spoiling an otherwise perfect costume, by wearing blue pointed slippers à la Turque.

The supers were extremely absurd as usual, but they are the victims of a by no means liberal wardrobe and great neglect on the part of the stage management. Nothing more ridiculous could be imagined than the garb which they have appeared in lately and more particularly the incongruous costume in which a pretence was made to personify attendants in the opening scene of the "Mikado." Really we sympathise with the low suffering supers, as they must feel sorely tried in being made time and time again objects of ridicule.

The Melville Opera Company repeated "Olivette," on Saturday evening. It is a pity the management were not better advised in their selection, as the house was nearly empty. The actors played well, and Signor Verdi was twice encored with loud cries of "Bravo." But some of the actors should pay more attention to their get up. Shanghai people have eyes which they are capable of using, so that performers who come here must not think "anything will do for Shanghai," because that is a mistake. We will just mention one instance where there seemed to be an idea that Shanghai folks would not notice incongruities. Coquelicot wore a shock of yellow hair, and over it a black plume. This plume was tied on to his head with a piece of black tape, which naturally contrasted with the colour of his wig, and was startlingly apparent.

CRICKET.

RACE CLUB v. S. C. C.

This match was played on Saturday. The Race Club had an excellent batter, Mr. Duman, and he made the grand score of 110 for his side.

The following are the scores :—

S. C. C.		
E. A. Probst, b. Wade	7	
H. A. J. Macray, b. Wade	14	
J. A. St. Croix, b. and c. Duman	30	
W. C. Ward, b. Bell-Irving	10	
E. J. Coxon, c. Dodwell b. Bell-Irving	18	
F. Anderson, c. Perrott b. Wade	1	
J. Valentine, b. Bell-Irving	7	
J. Baird, not out	35	
E. B. Dowley, c. Jones b. Wade	15	
J. A. Sullivan, b. Duman	22	
R. W. Eastlack, c. Perrott b. Duman	2	
Extras	8	
Total	139	

Runs at the fall of each wicket :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	37	41	50	66	80	85	108	157	159

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Wide	No
				Balls.	Balls.
H. T. Wade	110	59	3	0	0
W. Duman	55	42	0	3	0
J. J. Bell-Irving	55	23	1	3	0
G. B. Dodwell	15	13	0	0	1
A. Shewan	15	18	0	0	0

RACE CLUB.

W. Duman, not out	110
G. B. Dodwell, c. Baird b. Coxon	15
J. J. Bell-Irving, b. Dowley	18
A. Shewan, b. Baird	1
E. S. Perrott, not out	17
H. T. Wade	
J. A. Pond	
H. Smith	
A. E. Jones	
E. H. Gore-Booth	
R. G. Gibb	
Extras	9
Total	170

Runs at the fall of each wicket :—

1	2	3
44	102	103

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Wide	No
				Balls.	Balls.
E. J. Coxon	60	56	1	0	0
J. Baird	75	61	0	1	0
E. B. Dowley	25	25	0	1	0
F. A. St. Croix	20	2	3	0	0
R. W. Eastlack	15	17	0	0	2

SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB.

The Regatta on Saturday last (17th inst.) was one long to be remembered by those who take an interest in yachting, the race being for a cup, value \$100, subscribed for by non-members of the Club and styled "The Visitors' Cup." The donors had subscribed very liberally having made the prize the most valuable sailed for this year; they had secured the co-operation of that veteran yachtsman, Captain Crowl, who kindly consented to assume the rôle of handicapper for the occasion and to whom the arrangement of matters of detail were left. A most interesting feature of the Regatta was that the handicap was not published, but was kept under seal until after the race was sailed, when the seal was broken by the commodore and the winner declared. The following was the programme :—

THE VISITORS' CUP.—Value, \$100 (presented). Handicap race for yachts belonging to members of the Club. No entrance fee.

Start at 11.30 a.m. according to sailing regulation (1), from an imaginary line between the Yuenfah and the Signal Station at Pootung; sail down river; and round the Red Buoy, leaving it on the port hand in rounding—no restriction as to Channels either going or returning—finishing across the starting line. If it is considered expedient to postpone the race, No. 7, will be hoisted, instead of the starting flag. If any yacht arrives after dark, she is to sail close enough to the Yuenfah to report arrival. Separate handicaps, one for a light, the other for a strong breeze have been made, and sealed up, the same to be opened, and a decision given as to which handicap is to apply, immediately after the conclusion of the Race.

Five yachts turned out to compete for the cup; the breeze was from the S.S.E. light and puffy and with a moderate ebb tide they crossed the starting line in the following order :—

	h.	m.	s.
Charm	11	36	19
Undine	11	37	22
Louise	11	37	32
Fairy	11	38	06
Thistle	11	39	00

The Charm led to the Buoy which was rounded as under :—

	h.	m.	s.
Charm	2	5	15
Undine	2	7	30
Louise	2	18	35
Fairy	2	20	09
Thistle	2	27	45

During the run home the same order was maintained, the yachts eventually finishing follows :—

	h.	m.	s.
Charm	4	9	08
Undine	4	11	51
Louise	4	24	04
Fairy	4	27	13
Thistle	4	34	37

The following were the Handicaps the race was sailed under :—

Light Breeze.

	m.	s.
Charm & Undine allows Louise	1	30
" " " Fairy	12	00
" " " Thistle	14	00

Strong Breeze.

	m.	s.
Undine allows Charm	4	0
" " Louise	6	0
" " Fairy & Thistle	14	0

It having been decided that the Light Breeze Handicap should apply, the record of the sailing was made up with the following result, the Charm adding another to her long list of wins.

Yachts.	Allow.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed	Corrected
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.
Charm	0 09	11 36 19	4 09 08	4 32 49	4 32 49
Undine	0 00	11 37 22	4 11 51	4 34 28	4 34 28
Fairy	12 00	11 38 06	4 27 13	4 49 07	4 37 07
Thistle	14 00	11 39 00	4 34 37	4 55 37	4 41 37
Louise	1 39	11 39 32	4 21 04	4 46 32	4 45 03

SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB.

I doubt if in the whole history of the above Club, there has ever been a more tame and uninteresting Autumn training season, than this of 1885. With the unavoidable absence of the Scotch Eight, the prospects of the ensuing Regatta are somewhat gloomy; there is no denying the fact, the main sport of rowing is at a low ebb in Shanghai, and were it not that the Teutonic members of the Club have come forward in great force, it is doubtful if a Regatta, worthy of the name, could have been held at all this season. As it is, the Committee will be considerably exercised to plot out a two-day programme.

There are at present practising on the Creek an English and a German Eight; but neither of these crews is complete, changes having to be made even at this late hour. However, some good work has been done by both crews, and with one exception. The Germans show considerable improvement since taking to creek work. Their experienced stroke is rowing as well as ever, and he spares no trouble in getting his companions into shape; he is a silent man, but with a keen eye to short-comings, and his crew were a sorry lot did they fail to learn rowing under his leadership. Of the English, it is difficult to say much for or against, as so many changes have been made in the composition of this crew that it would be obviously unfair to criticise them closely. If they had commenced training with the crew as now made up, say three weeks ago, I am inclined to believe that a most serviceable eight would have resulted; but the best men that ever handled oars can scarcely get into racing condition with but five or six practice-rows together. Some attempt is being made to revive the time-honoured Hong Race, for 4 oared boats, Way-foong having issued a challenge to the holders of the Cup, Takoo. It is somewhat doubtful if the race will come off, as only the Way-foong men have been afloat so far; perhaps the gallant holders consider it unnecessary even to practise, in order to defeat the merry Bankmen, but they may be disagreeably surprised, if this view prevails among them, for the Way-foong Four only want work to make them a very fair crew indeed, and if the Takoo boys undervalue them, I think they are making a grave mistake. Saving one or two single scullers, and some acrobatic performances in a Shanghai sampan, nothing else in the way of preparation for the Regatta is going on.

Many former members of the S.R.C. will, I am sure, be sorry to hear of the death of old Akow, the head boatman. He had been very sick for a considerable time prior to his decease. I believe his connection with the Club extends over a quarter of a century, and as he has left a family almost totally unprovided for, I think that

something might be done in their aid, if the right people set to work about it.

SLIDING SEAT.

16th October.

S.V.C. AUTUMN PRIZE MEETING.

Saturday, Monday and Tuesday,
17th, 18th and 20th October.

1.—THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION SILVER MEDAL.—Ranges—200, 500, and 600 yards. Entrance fee, \$1. Three Prizes.—First prize, the N.R.A. Medal; a second prize, half the entrance fee; third prize, one-fourth of the entrance fee. The winner of the Medal is entitled to shoot at Wimbledon for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's Prize, aggregate value £200, under No. VII of the National Rifle Association Rules.

This competition commenced on the 17th and was concluded on the 20th inst. The weather on the first two days was favourable, but not so on the third day, owing to sudden change of light. There were thirty-seven competitors, two of whom retired after shooting at the first two ranges. Private Roberts (of No. 2 Co.), with a total of 85 points, won the Medal; Capt. Bright won the second prize, with 84 points; while Captain Lanning and Corporal Robinson tied for the third prize, each scoring 83 points. This tie will be shot off later on.

The following are the full scores:—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Tl.
Priv. Roberts	34444-27	55443-31	54543-27	85
Capt. Bright	54443-27	54555-29	23554-28	84
Corp. E. Robinson	43443-27	53545-28	53545-28	83
Capt. Lanning	55545-30	45545-32	32342-21	83
Sergt. W. D. Little	45555-31	22545-25	42344-23	82
Lieut. Lamond	34554-29	22544-25	24544-26	81
Priv. Bowman	45433-25	35543-27	24543-25	77
" Moses	44545-30	20523-24	25452-25	76
" Valentine	44453-28	45453-26	52532-22	76
Troop. Raff	44444-27	45555-31	20263-18	76
Priv. S. Smith	55444-30	52542-24	22533-21	75
" Gould	44344-25	44522-25	42523-24	74
" F. Carion	34444-25	54553-25	24523-21	71
" Allen	33254-24	25543-25	23253-21	70
Sergt. Gurney	44445-28	22353-23	22334-19	62
Corp. Buchanan	24344-24	25545-25	01233-17	66
Lieut. Rogerson	44445-26	42253-24	25023-16	66
Priv. Cuslmy	34344-25	35555-27	32303-14	65
Sergt. Pereira	30443-21	21224-21	02443-23	65
" Armstrong	34333-21	35555-27	03524-21	65
Priv. Thim	34444-26	05532-22	20253-22	64
Sergt. Jones	34344-25	44302-20	20543-22	63
" Cameron	35344-25	00344-15	20435-22	62
" Vieira	35444-26	53445-25	50030-08	62
Priv. Rae	42454-27	52254-26	03020-03	61
" Tomlin	22223-16	31245-27	22204-16	50
" Wolder	02344-20	23342-21	22403-17	59
" Brown	44333-23	25524-25	00220-02	58
Lieut. Noel	34444-26	45000-09	00243-18	53
Priv. Dowley	44244-26	02552-18	05000-20	7
" Whitton	24344-26	35524-19	00040-02	47
" Wingrove	33204-19	32222-15	01024-10	44
Guar. Reed	30234-16	05045-15	20032-12	43
Priv. Murray	25633-18	03224-11	02320-09	38
" King	00040-09	02020-05	02350-09	22

* Disqualified on Monday morning for being five minutes late.

Correspondence.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Supply and demand is the backbone of 'A Bill-broker's' argument as to the value of silver; and admitting, as we all must do, that for the moment, at any rate, the supply is in excess of the demand, what is likely to be the result in the mercantile world from the great depreciation of silver?

I think, prosperity! It seems strange, as even now we are in, I may say, the Slough of Despond, and the low value of silver may cause serious loss to many, and ruin to a few. But look beyond. It means an enormous export of all goods from the East, goods until now probably unthought of. We have seen what a low exchange has done for wheat from India. The export amounted to Rs. 9,00,00,000 last year, and will soon without doubt be doubled. The

effect will be the same on cotton; large exports from India, and at cheaper prices, which will enable the Manchester merchant to import cheaper piece-goods and thereby counteract the depreciated exchange.

Silver must be left to regulate itself. If the supply is in excess of the demand, the export of all produce from the East will be so stimulated that it must re-act on the silver-producing countries, and they alone will suffer, while India and China will be enriched. A rupee is as valuable to an Indian now with exchange at 1/6 as it was when exchange was 2/- and it is the same with the tael in China. Manchester will suffer for the moment, but only for the moment, as trade will regulate itself. It seems an anomaly, but in my opinion silver will re-act on itself, and the country that produces this enormous supply will, in the end, suffer through being undersold by the East in her other productions, besides having to import gold at ruinous rates. America must arrange her own difficulty, but coining large quantities of undervalued dollars is certainly not the way to do it.

ANOTHER BILL BROKER.

Shanghai, Oct. 15th.

MISCONDUCT AT THE LATE CONCERT.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Should you notice the Concert at the Club Concordia, I beg you will mention, in connection, a rudeness to one of my party; I ask this in order to prevent a repetition.

The facts are: being one of the Society's members, I took my family to the Concert. At the back of us sat a young man, who several times poked my son under the cane seat with his foot, and pulled his queue. We were so much annoyed that we left before the end of the programme.

Yours respectfully,

Y. K. YEN.

Shanghai, 16th October, 1885.

*. We are informed that this was by no means the only or the worst instance in which Chinese gentlemen were insulted by some person or persons who must have been admitted by mistake. In one case, at any rate, a pretty stinging rebuke was administered by the gentleman interfered with, to the offending party.—Ed.

Miscellaneous.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. F. W. LEMARCHAND.

The following is a copy of a testimonial which has been presented to Mr. F. W. Lemarchand, who left Shanghai on Friday morning for England:—

Shanghai, May 1885.

F. W. LEMARCHAND, Esq.,

Manager of the Agra Bank, Limited,
Shanghai.

DEAR SIR,—It is with deep and sincere regret that we hear of your approaching departure from Shanghai, where your long residence, extending over a period of twelve years, has enabled us to appreciate your high and honourable character.

During that time, while you have so ably represented the Agra Bank at this port, you have also, to the great advantage of the community, filled many public offices, and several of our institutions will sadly feel the want of your untiring and benevolent exertions, which would alone entitle you to our grateful remembrances.

Socially, and in business, it has been equally a pleasure to have had relations with you, and in leaving us, you may be assured that you will carry with you the regret and esteem of every one. Many will lose a kind and genial friend, whose absence will long be felt. Our best wishes will follow you always, and our hope is

that you may enjoy many years of happiness and prosperity surrounded by your family in the old home.

Believe us to be your very sincere well-wishers.

(Here follow the signatures of upwards of one hundred firms and individuals.)

AUDACIOUS ROBBERY ON THE FRENCH CONCESSION.

From a long time, since 1879, Shanghai has enjoyed immunity from raids by organized gangs of robbers on houses within the settlements, though cases have occurred outside the limits, for example at Lo-ka-wei and the Point Hotel. We have, however, to record an armed attack on a house on the French Concession on Wednesday night. This house, number 119, Rue Petit, the continuation of the Kiange Road, is used as a native bank, and is situated close to the Yang-king-pang Creek. Inside the shop, soon after 8 p.m., there were about ten people, mostly boys, belonging to the establishment, and while they were all busy, a number of men, said to be eight, suddenly rushed into the shop. They were armed with swords, guns and pistols. The guns or pistols they fired off, and the intruders told the shop people not to say anything or give the alarm, threatening, if they did, that they would kill them. Consequently the inmates said nothing. The robbers then blew out the lamp that was hanging from the ceiling and knocked over another which was standing on the counter near the door, the oil from this lamp setting fire to the floor. Four of the men, who evidently knew where the money and valuables were kept, went to the safe, an ordinary wooden box, the lid of which was scarcely more than a quarter of an inch thick. They broke open this wooden safe very easily, and put into a waist purse which they had brought with them dollars, subsidiary coins, pieces of sycee, and two gold bangles, the whole being valued at \$1,929. Four of the robbers went up-stairs and broke open a pigskin trunk, but as this only contained clothing they did not take anything out of it. They also broke the locks off some other pigskin trunks which were piled up against the wall. While this was going on, a large crowd of Chinese collected outside the building, although it was raining heavily at the time. The robbers, however, had calculated on being disturbed, for before entering the shop they posted guards outside, one close to the front door of the next shop, a compradore store, where he could be distinctly seen, another apparently at the door of the bank, and a third a little further up the street. These men were armed with guns. Some shopkeepers on the opposite side of the road, hearing a noise, went into the street to see what was the matter, when the man in front of the compradore's store pointed his gun at them and then fired it twice. This caused the shopkeepers to retire, while the crowd were kept in check by hearing the reports of the gun. The robbers thought they had stayed long enough, so they decamped. It was probably at this time that a policeman's whistle was blown. The robbers hastily decamped, and when a French policeman appeared on the spot they were in full retreat. Mr. Sorabjee, who keeps a store on the Yang-king-pang, and who lives only a few doors off the Rue Petit, heard the shots that were fired, and hastened to see what was the matter. On finding out, he ran round to the French Police Station, which is close by, and gave the alarm. There were, however, but few members of the force in the station at that time, some being out walking their beats, while others who had to go on duty at 10 were out visiting their friends. However, five men were got together as quickly as possible and proceeded to the Rue Petit, where their services were not required, the robbers having by this time got away by running

along the Yang-king-pang to the private bridge, over which some of them went to the English settlement. To do this they had to pass Mr. Sorabjee's shop. One of Mr. Sorabjee's assistants, a Parsee, saw them running, and arming himself with a baton pluckily gave chase. He overtook some of them close to the private bridge, and caught hold of one, after striking him in the back with his baton. The robbers, finding they were being pursued, turned round and struck at the Parsee, who still held on to his man; but the fellow had a pistol, and finding he could not get away he fired the weapon. This does not appear to have had more than a blank charge in it; but the Parsee thought discretion the better part of valour, and let go his hold when he saw the weapon presented at him. The robber and his comrades then got away, but not till they had struck the Parsee over the head with a green bamboo which was split up with the force of the blow, though the wound inflicted was not serious, being simply a scratch about four inches long over the Parsee's left temple. A Chinese policeman, No. 297, who was on duty on the English side, heard a shot fired; this caused him to hasten down to the Creek, when hearing cries of "robbers" and seeing a crowd of people running, and a French policeman after them, he blew his whistle and ran to the bridge, which he reached just as six of the robbers had got over. He caught hold of one by the queue, but the fellow struggled hard to get away and was assisted in his efforts by the others. While the tussle was going on, a Sikh policeman off duty who had heard the whistle blown and had gone to see what was the matter, assisted the native policeman to secure the man he had caught, not knowing, however, that there had been a robbery. Thus it was that the others got away, for in the excitement of the moment he does not appear to have noticed the other Chinamen. After the one man had been secured, the French policeman who had chased the crowd came over to the assistance of the Chinese policeman, but the other robbers had by this time scattered about Smith's Market. The captured robber after being taken to the Central Station was handed over to the French police. The Chinese constable No. 297 deserves great credit for pluckily holding on to the robber, the more so as he received some hard knocks in the struggle though he is not seriously hurt. Two young boys of the name of Gold man also deserve credit. After the thieves had left the bank, the shop was on fire from the kerosene lamp. This they stamped out, and prevented what might otherwise have been a serious fire. The Parsee deserves some recognition from the French Municipal Council, for he risked a good deal in his endeavours to assist the police.

WHAT WOULD THE SETTLEMENT BE WITHOUT CHINESE?

If an estimate be made of the relative numbers of the Chinese and foreigners who live commingled in the foreign Settlement, it will be found that the former are by far the more numerous, and outnumber the latter by five to one. Now wherever Chinese flock together, they clamour and vociferate and there is no peace; the result is a natural one and inevitable. You may wish to rid the place of such clamour and vociferation, but the wish is vain and fulfilment impossible.

Now the *Daily News*, being displeased that Chinese should be permitted to shout and vociferate within the settlement at their own sweet will, recently made this the theme of an article which appeared at the end of the 8th moon (on October 7th). The gist of that newspaper's remarks is that the settlement was originally assigned to foreigners as a place to live in, but that the Chinese have tumultuously invaded

it and set their feet therein, increasing in numbers day by day till now they number 120,000 souls, who by day and night howl and yell with ceaseless pandemonical hubbub, so that foreigners who have toiled all day and at night look forward to sleep and rest, cannot get a little quarter of an hour of peace and quietness. The result is a sense of injury in the foreigner's mind and he asks himself, "Would it not be wise to prevent Chinese from living in the settlement? Or should not we foreigners do well to migrate to the region beyond the Race Course? The *Daily News* remarks further that the police are powerless to put a stop to the clamour and vociferation of the Chinese.

Such are the lamentations of the *Daily News*; but of the above remarks there are some to which we really must take exception.

The settlement was designed merely for the convenience of foreigners' commerce. If then, commerce was the object in view, take away the Chinese and how will the gains of commerce be obtained? Again remove the Chinese from the settlement, and whence will the Municipal Council draw taxes sufficient for its needs? How will the place be kept in order, the streets and roads maintained in repair, the public enclosures and grounds preserved in as handsome, flourishing, luxurious and beautiful a condition even as they are at present? For whatever foreigners may be in China, they are dependent on the presence of Chinese. The great merchant doing an extensive business keeps many Chinese in his employ; the trader with a small capital and business, keeps few; there is no other distinction. In short there is not a foreigner in China who does not employ Chinese. But if there were no foreigners, the only result for the Chinese would be diminished earnings; he would still continue to supply himself with clothes and food. Europeans in China, if they had to do without Chinese, would find themselves greatly inconvenienced.

The journal complains of the ceaseless clamour and vociferation; there certainly are many theatres established where the clanging of gongs is unending, there are houses of pleasure where music and singing go on till daylight, so that the clamour of drinking bouts and desultory conversation fill the air; and there is besides the rumble of jinrickshas. There are certain places which are open at night only and all night long; it is such places that are for the most part meant when uproar and hubbub are spoken of. But it must be pointed out that this same uproar and hubbub are ascribable to the Chinese in the employ of the foreigners themselves. For the class of Chinese who keep shops in the settlement rise early, open their doors, sweep out the shop and attend to their business, standing at their counters from morning to sundown, until night coming on, passers-by are few and then only is the shop closed. Their day's work is therefore arduous in the extreme and they relish nothing more than to sleep sound and soon. They are the last people in the world to spend their leisure in gadding about theatres. Those who do go out by night are almost without exception servants in foreign homes and no one else.

Servants in foreign homes do a day's work which for laboriousness cannot compare with the daily round of the Chinese shopkeeper. In the afternoon, his work done, the foreigner's servant is at liberty and can go out, either to seek amusement in houses of gay ladies or hurry to the music halls, where stretched on a couch in the smoke-clouded den of debauchery, he gives vent to his feelings in song, and one joining the other when the night is half spent, they patrol the streets in companies, laughing and talking as they pass along. Is a servant likely to be otherwise than well content to habituate himself to such a mode of life

and such practices? In the absence of special laws bearing on the case, it is difficult to see how the thing is to be prohibited.

As regards those abodes of noise, the theatres which never cease day or night, the Chinese themselves have never found any difficulty in managing them; if they wish a theatre stopped, stopped it is; as for instance in the case of the Soochow theatre which to this day has never been able to start performances. It is only at Shanghai that prohibition is impossible. Among the theatres, there are in every quarter, some which hang out the placards of foreign merchants, and of those which are not opened by foreign merchants, some are in houses which are the property of foreign merchants; consequently if it is attempted to forbid the performances, the foreign merchant is sure to come forward and object. Then how are the houses of pleasure, which are also the homes of noise, to be shut up? Chinese would be glad to prohibit such places, and abolish them altogether as being detrimental to morals and an offence against propriety. Governor T'an decreed the eradication thorough and complete of all Soochow theatres and places of dissipation in Shanghai, and within the city of Shanghai there is actually not a single house which would dare to harbour clandestine debauchery. It is only in the settlement that houses of this class exist, some 300 in number. These attract merchants and traders so it is impossible to forbid their existence. Besides, the houses in which the ladies of pleasure live are for the most part the property of Europeans, and in this respect are on the same footing as the theatres, it being equally impossible to shut them up.

It also appears that the rumble of jinrickshas the whole night through is the most objectionable of all. Well, one night—it was nearly daybreak—the writer saw seven or eight of these jinrickshas being driven along at headlong speed; they flashed by like a lightning streak and with a crash like thunder. Now the occupants of these jinrickshas were one and all Europeans, sailors who had formed themselves into a party and rode along in the jinrickshas. The jinricksha coolie when he has a Chinese fare moves at no excessive speed; but the European who mounts his vehicle expects to be carried along in a triumphal progress; the coolie must beware of being passed by those behind, and must do his utmost to outstrip those in front. The natural consequence is that the noise of jinrickshas grows into an uproar.

As for the opium dens, these also the Chinese authorities are anxious to close. The Magistrate of the French Mixed Court determined some time ago to dispel their noxious influences and restore a better order of things. But his attempt fell through owing to the opposition of Europeans, who objected that they were afraid the houses would have to be closed with a consequent loss of rent.

So far, a consideration of the *Daily News* article shows that its complaint is baseless and unsupported by actualities. What can truthfully be asserted is this; all the clamour and uproar occurring in the settlement is caused directly or indirectly by the Europeans themselves, and is not the fault of Chinese exclusively. If the settlement were to be cleared of Chinese and handed over to Europeans as a place wherein to live apart in quiet, they would no doubt have quiet to their hearts' desire, but it becomes difficult to understand what precise meaning is in that case to be attached to the term "commerce." Do Europeans come to China across thousands of miles from their distant lands with the sole object of securing an abiding place to be quiet in? If there are to be no Chinese, who is to help the Europeans to keep their place in order? The scheme is eminently unpractical and opposed to reason, as would be discovered were the experiment

made. Europeans again, are recommended to fly for quiet to the region beyond the Race Course. But there might be some who could not live out there merely for the sake of quiet, and what place would these take? After all, wherever Europeans chose to reside, they could never dispense with the services of Chinese. We are compelled then to ask: When Europeans came to China and began to establish settlements, acquire and manage property and start into life a profitable trade, was it such a very light task to bring buyers and sellers flocking together in swarms till the mart waxed daily more prosperous and peopled? Of a surety the Chinese cannot be denied their fair share in the glory. And when foreign firms lease their property to be used as theatres, houses of pleasure or worse still, as opium smoking brothels, there can be but one motive at the bottom, viz., love of lucre. It is perfectly plain then that among Europeans there are some at any rate who view with no disfavour the daily increasing numbers of Chinese in the settlement, whereby the place grows day by day more populous and thriving, while the bustle and hubbub know no cessation. Such Europeans feel nothing but gratification, and the dislikes of Chinese and displeasure at the noise they make, are apparently confined to the European gentleman who writes leaders in the *Daily News*.—*Shen Pao*, 10 th October.

MEDICAL MISSION WORK IN PEKING.

We print below a few extracts from Dr. Dudgeon's very interesting and instructive Report, to which reference was made in a recent article.

Possession.—The Chinese believe in possession by evil or depraved spirits which may inhabit the individual disguised as foxes, hedgehogs, weasels or snakes. In the country there are small houses everywhere for the worship of these animals. The colours belonging to them are black, grey, yellow and white respectively. There is a system in China possessed of various methods by which spirits can be made to come and reveal the future or disclose secrets, such as planchette, spirit-rapping, table-turning as in the West, and there are also methods employed of being dispossessed of them, such as chanting prayers, writing charms, with the character for 'demon' forming an invariable part of them, burning these and drinking the infusion of the ashes in water or tea. They also burn incense and prostrate themselves, all with the design apparently of appeasing the spirits. The persons afflicted seem to be in ordinary health and the cursory observer would not distinguish persons so possessed, but on close inspection, something odd and queer, especially about the eyes and speech may be detected. They are called spirits or geni or immortals and are most frequently associated with the worship of the Taoist God of Medicine, Lü Tsu. The possessed are the creatures of their circumstances. They seem to be beyond their own powers of will. What they do, is done unwillingly; they feel compelled to act in the way they do. Diseases are said to be frequently caused by evil spirits. The mysterious tail-cutting mania which was universal in China a few years ago was connected with this belief. The worship of the fox has been particularly prominent at Peking of late years and so great were the crowds of people that flocked to its shrine soliciting the cure of all manner of diseases, that the officials have lately had to order its removal to a temple.

A man named Chang about 40 years of age, from Paoing Fu came to the dispensary with an opening in his wind-pipe. The wound was self-inflicted; believing that he was possessed of a fox, he had determined upon giving it exit. He was often observed violently beating his breast and shoulder and head, which gave him no

pain. We tried to reason him out of his phantasy, but it was all to no purpose; the more we tried, the more he belaboured his poor body. He went about with his finger continually used as a plug to the hole in the trachea, otherwise no sound was emitted. We stitched up the wound several times, but by virtue of its callousness, tightness and his constant flagellations, our efforts were attended with but little success. The patient already mentioned in this report, beat his forehead seriously, and, still finding no relief, threw himself into a river from which he was rescued and is now perfectly sane and in his right mind, understanding clearly his actions and words. He is anxious to have the large ugly wound healed, which it is now doing, the necrosed outer table of the frontal bone having been removed. His feeling which impelled him to commit the act, he described as pent-up perspiration.

A young man one night while sleeping on his kang was accosted by a spirit, who handed him a knife and ordered him to lay open his heart. While hesitating, the spirit said he would himself do it and so taking the knife ripped open the belly and exposed the intestines. Next day the patient with his mother appeared at the hospital in his right mind, and told his story, from which it was impossible to move him.

The most remarkable case however which came to our notice was a Mr. Hsü, 40 years of age, a native of Tengc ow, in the province of Shantung, in Ninghai chow, at a place called Wei pa tai. At present he lives at place east of Wu ching pu called Liang tu two kow north of Kirin in Manchuria. His family consisted of nine persons, himself, wife, five sons and two daughters. In the 5th year of Kuang-Hsü (1879) ninth moon ninth day at 3 o'clock p.m. the father went to the hills to gather fuel. His fourth son, called Laifu, 4 years old, was proceeding to the family of Chao who lived in the same court, when a snake entered his body. On the 11th the child was taken to the mountains and burned. On the fuel being consumed, it was discovered that the body was not burned. Cremation was repeated a second time with a like result. On the 26th this lad was eaten on the hills by a white fox. On the same day a snake coiled round the leg and entered the body of his second daughter, called Yato, a girl seven years of age. She could not straighten her limbs, her colour changed, she died, her body was taken to the mountains and burned and was destroyed by the fire. In the 6th year of Kuang-Hsü, second moon, ninth day, his fifth son called Teh fu aged three years, had also the snake enter his body as it did also the remaining seven members of the family, and all became unconscious and were unaware of what was transpiring around them or what their actions were. When nearly dead they all gradually recovered. In the middle of the 3rd moon his eldest daughter, called Tai-Hsiao-rh, aged eleven years, was also attacked by the snake, and at first her legs and arms moved in all directions; afterwards she could move her hands and feet only, and gradually she lost all power of movement, and the father who was also under the control of the snake carried her to the mountains and burned her. In the eighth moon, the second day his wife called How Shih 39 years of age (her birth-day occurs on the 5th day of 5th moon, the day of the five poisons, viz snake, scorpion, lizard, frog and centipede) was also killed by the snake, and on the 3rd day as she was being placed in her coffin two clouds of a blue and white colour covered the courtyard, so dense as to prevent different persons being recognised. After the coffinning the clouds disappeared. In the evening of the same day, these two coloured clouds returned. One piece of the blue cloud, as large as a large tub, hovered over the coffin about ten feet above it. The light

emitted from the cloud was yellow and its brilliancy was like day. At midnight its light disappeared. On the 8th day of the 11th moon Mr. Hsü started for Peking, a distance of about 40 days' journey. On leaving his own door there were two mistis, one green, one purple, standing twenty feet high, and continued about as long as one takes to eat a meal, and then disappeared. He came to Peking to lodge a complaint with an Imperially appointed official who has the direction of such occurrences. His office is called Chang tien shih and his name is Chang chieh. The poor man turned up at the hospital and recounted the above story. We took him in for some time and questioned and cross questioned him several times, but his story never changed. He said his wife had become quite stupid. Of his eldest daughter, he said a weasel jumped down from the top of a wall upon her head, and when carried out her legs quivered. When he himself was attacked, he said he went to pray to the Lord of Heaven, when it thundered twenty times and there were flashes of lightning. Upon enquiry if any other families in his village had been affected, he replied that in a family called Huang of 7 persons, 5 had died of the disease; in a family called Hsia, also of 7 persons 4 had died; in another family of 6, 4 had died; in a family called Wu of 3 persons 2 had died; in another family of the same name of two persons, one had died; in the family of How 1 died, in that of Hsü three died; in that of Lan of 9 persons, seven had died. In the cases there was abdominal distension; sometimes however the abdomen was diminished in size; the disease went to the head, and the afflicted turned black. This disease—*hsieh ping*—disease of evil spirits or deflected disease—had been very severe the previous year and last year at the time he related to us the incidents above cited.

The case was not without some difficulty. It was evidently not epilepsy, nor hysteria, nor ecstasy, nor delirium like D.T., nor catalepsy, nor insanity, nor chorea. What was it? His outward symptoms when he presented himself, suggested the latter affection. Every now and then, as frequently as every minute or two he cried out and his whole body was shaken convulsively, but especially his head. We tried the effect of nervous sedatives but with no benefit. As the man was no Christian and knew nothing of the religion of Jesus, we did not attempt the Biblical method of casting out devils. Had we such a case again I should feel inclined from the success reported by the Rev. Dr. Nevins of Chefoo, to try the Scriptural plan. As it was, we were poor exorcists. Believing that he laboured under some hallucination, it was supposed we might deceive him by having recourse to some plan by which he might believe the snake had been expelled. Accordingly he was blind-folded, a basin of water was procured, a long snake of white paper was artfully concealed and a large spatula was used as a knife (for devils are said to be afraid of polished steel) and a see-saw motion made on his neck. After great exertions, accompanied with much noise, the supposed snake was extracted from the man's body amid the most fearful convulsion, his eyes were opened just to see one of the attendants carrying away the snake drowned in the basin of water. At the moment of its supposed exit, the convulsive effort was so strong that the little cap he wore on his head was raised several inches in the air. After this he was considerably improved but not altogether free from the spasmodic head movements. I contributed a little money towards his return home and a few days afterwards I found him at the Buddhist Lamasary imploring the priests to chant prayers to drive out the evil spirit which took the form of a snake.

Mongols.—A goodly number of Mongols have been seen each winter. We have

frequent visits of lamas from the great Lamasery here. Their diseases for the most part indicate a depth of immorality and impurity, the mention of which would be out of place in a public report. The retainers of the Prince of the West Sumire Mongols who with their chief and his family have frequently come under deep obligations to the Hospital, came last winter requesting to purchase a magic lantern for use by the Prince at his home in the wilds of Mongolia. When the sister of the Prince was cured of a serious malady now many years ago, the Prince felt ashamed, because on account of the Mongol Missionary of this Society who was then attempting to introduce Christianity into that country and it was highly desirable that our Western religion should appear to these people as pure benevolence and disinterestedness, we refused every offer of remuneration, even to the erection of a tablet or the presentation of money, horses or camels. With the wealthy Chinese it is just possible to carry this principle so far as to defeat the very object we have in view. They either fail to understand our real position or they consider us very foolish. An old Mongol, Amasa, for years a regular visitor at the hospital, paid us a visit along with his son during last winter after an absence of several years. He is a secret disciple of Christ.

Coreans.—Each winter sees a large number of these sackcloth clothed people from what was lately termed the Forbidden Land, at the Hospital. Three years ago many of this people consulted us about the benefits to be derived from entering into commercial relations with Western countries and informed me that it had been resolved to open up the country. A strong representation was also made by which foreigners were to be requested to interfere in behalf of the father of the King, still a Chinese state prisoner at Paoing in this province. One of the Secretaries to the Ambassador was most anxious to purchase a sewing-machine, a telephone, a battery etc. for the King.

Mohammedans.—The entire Mohammedan population of Peking may be said now to consult us medically. We have attended members of this community for years, especially at the Ox Street Synagogue. A striking case occurred about three years ago which created a great sensation among this sect. The son of one of the leading men by name Li of this persuasion was seriously ill with dropsy and all the sectarian doctors, Imperial physicians and private practitioners and quacks had been consulted in vain. When called to see him we were appalled at the condition of the patient's shortness and difficulty of breathing with the dropsical effusion of abdomen and lower limbs. The water was oozing out everywhere and running in streams across the floor, the patient was supported sitting and he spoke with great difficulty. Death was momentarily expected. We were called in simply as a last resort. Tincture of digitalis and cream of tartar were ordered with squill and ipecacuanha with the most marvellous and instantaneous result. During the first twenty-four hours he was relieved of an incredible amount of fluid, said to be 150 pints, on the second day nearly as much, and so on until he was reduced to his ordinary dimensions viz. that of a corpulent man. To give an idea of his waist, it is only necessary to remark that his girdle, which in health passed twice round, formed a knot and had two ends hanging well down, could not now be made to meet once round by about one foot. On the complete recovery of this only son, a grand entertainment was given, two mat awnings erected and the friends and priests of the religion invited. It was a gala day from morning to night and reminded one forcibly of the reception of the Prodigal Son. I and my family were of course invited to join in the festivities. The father presented

a horse, two sheep, several hundred cattles of potatoes and a quantity of beef. A year afterwards, the sheep business in which they were engaged took the son to Dolonor in Mongolia where he caught a chill with the return of all his old symptoms. He was brought to Peking and again attended and recovered. A year afterwards he was again attacked, and this time succumbed to the disease.

Opium Refuges.—The effort to reclaim the victims of the opium pipe always occupies much of the medical missionary's time and attention. It is forced upon him at every turn; he has patients who have attempted to cure themselves of disease by having recourse to opium, and who have failed, and present themselves with two diseases instead of one, and the original disease rendered greatly more difficult of cure, by reason not only of the new disease superinduced but of weakening of the constitution by long addiction to opium and the danger of the original disease returning with increased force, the moment the opium is sought to be abandoned. Another class comes with diseases induced by the vicious habit and prays to be cured first of their disease and then of the vice. There is also the victim of opium who comes for a disease disconnected with opium and who is counselled and entreated to save himself and family and ere it be too late from impending ruin. And lastly there is the largest class of all, viz. those asking to be cured of their habit. To provide a way of escape for this last class, refuges have been established and pills or other medicinal preparations administered to help them over their difficulty. In a former Hospital Report (for 75-76 and 77) a view of the work of the Refuge was given. We propose briefly now to resume that review. It will be remembered that a small Buddhist Temple inside the Hata gate was bought for this purpose. The management was at first under a native Committee formed among the members of all the Protestant missions here. Irregularities crept in under their supervision and finally the Committee ceased to exist and the Refuge was carried on entirely in connexion with the Hospital. Funds which were contributed to a small extent by the native members of the churches and more largely by the foreign missionaries, ceased to be collected. One keeper was finally resolved upon, the success of the scheme not proving sufficient to meet the enhanced expense of two keepers. A second Refuge, also a former Buddhist Temple in the extreme north of the Tartar city, had by this time also been established, likewise in connexion with the Hospital and also under the care of two Christian men. The opium smokers who came into the Refuges were cured gratuitously. The expenses of working the institutions, the medicines employed, the wages of the keepers and incidental expenses were expected to be borne by a small profit arising from the sale of anti-opium pills outside. Various circumstances combined, rendered the carrying on of the two Refuges on the above footing, a serious monthly drain. The patients were still treated gratuitously, but the sales outside fell off and the monthly income had to be met from private funds. The senior keeper, an excellent Christian, at the northern refuge requiring to return home, a second man was here likewise dispensed with. The success of these refuges depends largely upon the suitability of the men employed. Although none but Christians were employed, several did not do so well as might have been expected. There is of course much opposition outside in the sale of pills to cure the habit. This in itself is a healthy indication, and shews a widespread desire to be relieved of the vice. Various native religious sects, not to speak of unscrupulous quacks, have undertaken the cure of opium smokers. The Tsai Li sect may be mentioned particularly in this respect, which promises a cure in

seven days by the use of *ch'a kou* tea extract so-called, although its constituents do not bear out the name. The chief ingredient is *radix scutellarie viscidulae*. Unscrupulous persons undertake, for a certain money return, to cure the victims in one night.

To help to meet the working expenses of the Refuges, it was proposed to adopt a new plan for the in-patients by which a cure could be effected in a few days instead of a month as in the old plan. This consisted in depriving the patient on his admission at once of all opium, placing him upon tincture of *nux vomica* supported by tonics and sedatives, and symptoms, such as sleeplessness, spermatorrhoea, pain in the bones, etc. to be treated as they arise. And as a guarantee of good faith fifty cents were required to be lodged. This is now the plan in operation, and it cannot be said to have been a great success nor a great failure. In order to form a correct judgment, a variety of considerations would require to be taken into account which we cannot at present stop to specify.

During 1880 the old plan of cure was in operation, which consisted of pills containing $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of opium combined with tonics and other stimulants and sedatives. At the Southern Refuge the number of in-patients treated on this plan amounted to thirty, who each consumed on an average two hundred and eighty-eight pills and were in refuge twenty-three days on an average. At the Northern Refuge twenty in-patients were so treated during 1880, giving 361 pills as the average number for each patient cured and 25 days as the average period of residence in the refuge. In 107 cases of in-patients at the Southern Refuge, the average age of the patients was 37 years; the average number of years in which opium had been smoked in 112 cases was 10 years and the average amount of opium used daily by each smoker in 114 cases was 2 mace 1 candareen. The highest age was 57 years; the lowest 19; the highest number of years of addiction to the pipe was 25; the lowest $1\frac{1}{2}$. The largest habit was 6 mace, the lowest but one was 1 mace and the number of days undergoing the treatment in the refuge was 5. The longest period in the refuge was 10 days, the lowest 2. At the Northern Refuge the average amount of opium used in 206 cases was 3 mace 4 candareens and the average number of days in the Refuge in 182 cases was $4\frac{1}{2}$ days; the highest habit reached 1 tael and the lowest 1 mace. The longest period in refuge was 10 days, the lowest 2. Of 56 in-patients, in 1880, 25 were from Chihli, 5 Shansi, 4 from Shantung and 2 Manchus. Of 124 in 1882, 37 were Manchus or Bannermen, 65 from Chihli, 8 from Shantung, 9 from Shansi, 1 from Shansi, 1 from Honan and 3 lamas. In 1881 there were sold outside 33,901 pills; in 1882, 25,924 pills. There was one application by a female to be cured of the vice and she was treated at home. The chief causes assigned for taking to the pipe were disease, chiefly abdominal pain, hæmoptysis and dysentery; social intercourse, and official duties. Several had previously been cured by other methods and had fallen before temptation. One man had given it up six times by means of the *ch'a kou*, one three times and several twice. Some, besides smoking, ate the extract and smoked the ashes. Some ate crude opium, to the extent of 3 and 4 candareens, and some prepared opium. The total number of admissions into the Southern Refuge for the period under review was 145 and into Northern Refuge 220, making a total of 365. At the Chinese New Years some striking native pictures are displayed on the streets illustrating the power of the habit and the resolution to break it off with the view of disbanding from the vice. What is seen by us at this Hospital and at these refuges and what is the universal testimony of smokers and non-smokers alike among the Chinese, is

that opium is an evil and that continually Opium Refuges used to be established in various parts of Peking by the Tsai Li. One was situated outside the Hata gate and called by the same name as our own. A second was situated at the second lock on the T'ungchow canal. These sects have always been feared by the Government, and are denounced by Imperial Edicts. The officials have therefore closed them all. In December of 1879 the chief man of the sect called Chung Lien was banished. A patient called Li, 53 years of age, who had smoked 31 years, 2 mace per diem, was anxious to get cured and went to this Refuge in the summer of 1878. He remained inside for 5 days and was treated with *ch'a kai*, *scutellaria viciidula*, a root said to be pectoral emollient, anthelmintic and febrifuge, and which set up violent vomiting and purging of black matter, supposed by the Chinese to be the condensed opium-smoke in the viscera and upon which the regular recurring craving is said to depend. There were 10 other patients undergoing treatment at the same time. As a rule they are dismissed in five days. Two days after this man's dismissal, he was attacked with hemiplegia, from which he now suffers. His speech is affected.

THE RIGHT TO A NAME.—BARON LIEBIG gave to Liebig's Extract of Meat Company (Limited), in 1865, the exclusive use of his name upon the most distinct engagement by that Company that all their extract should be submitted to the strictest control and analysis. No sooner was the success of this Company an undeniable fact than small competitors came forward, who at once tried to offer their extracts under the name of "Liebig's Extract of Meat." Law-suits ensued, and in France the judge emphatically stated that a man's right to dispose of his name was absolute and sacred. In this country, on the contrary, it was declared that Baron Liebig had no right to give to the Company the exclusive use of his name. The consequences in France are that no rival Extract of Meat can be called "Liebig's," and the public are protected against buying articles other than the original and genuine extract. In this country, on the other hand, many extracts are offered as "Liebig's," though utterly repudiated by Baron Liebig.—*Globe*.

A FATAL MISTAKE IN AMERICA.

THE *Cleveland* (Ohio, U.S.A.) Press, of Feb. 23, 1883, publishes an account of a fatal surgical operation which has caused a great commotion among medical men throughout the whole country. Dr. Thayer, the most eminent surgeon in Cleveland, pronouncing it scandalous. It appears that a Mrs. King had been suffering for many years with some disease of the stomach which had resisted the treatment of all the physicians in attendance. The disease commenced with a slight derangement of the digestion, with a poor appetite, followed by a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation, a sticky slime collecting about the teeth, causing a disagreeable taste, especially in the morning. This sensation was not removed by food, but on the contrary, it was increased. The eyes then became tinged with yellow, and were sunken. After awhile the hands and feet became cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. There was a constant tired and languid feeling. Then followed a dreadful nervousness, with gloomy forebodings. When rising suddenly there came a dizzy feeling like vertigo. After a time the bowels became constive, so that it was difficult to procure a movement without a cathartic. Soon followed a disposition to spit up the food after eating, sometimes in a sour, fermented condition. All this derangement caused a terrible palpitation of the heart, so as to make the breathing difficult. Finally, the patient was unable

to retain any food whatever, and there was constant pain in the abdomen. All prescribed remedies failing to give relief a consultation was held, when it was decided that the patient had a cancer in the stomach, and, in order to save the patient's life, an operation was justifiable. Accordingly, on Feb. 22, 1883, the operation was performed by Dr. Vance, in the presence of Dr. Tuckerman, Dr. Ferrier, Dr. Arms, Dr. Gordon, Dr. Lapuer, and Dr. Halliwell, of the Police Board. The operation consisted in lying open the cavity of the abdomen and exposing the stomach, bowels, liver, and pancreas. When this had been done, an examination of the organs was made, but, to the horror and dismay of the doctors, there was no cancer to be found. The patient did not have a cancer. When too late, the medical men discovered that they had made a terrible mistake. They sewed the parts together and dressed the wound that they had made, but the poor woman sank from exhaustion and died in few hours. How sad it must be for the husband of this poor woman to know that his wife died from the effects of a surgical operation that ought never to have been performed. If this woman had taken the proper remedy for dyspepsia (for this is what the disease really was), she would have been living to-day. Seigel's Curative Syrup, a remedy made expressly for dyspepsia or indigestion, has restored many such cases to perfect health after all other kinds of treatment have failed. The evidence of its efficacy in curing this class of cases is too voluminous to be published here, but those who read the published evidence in favour of this dyspeptic remedy do not question its convincing nature; and the article has an extensive sale. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon-road, London, E.C.

ANOTHER CASE IN POINT.

"Crofton, Christian Co., Ky., U.S.A.

"January 5th, 1882.

"Dear Sir,—My daughter, Sarah F. Walker, last January was confined to her bed, and had been for twelve months, was under treatment of three eminent physicians, who said she had Consumption and Heart Disease. The doctors and all that saw her said she was bound to die. But I persuaded her to take your Seigel Curative Syrup, and after having used two and a half 60 ct. bottles she was restored to perfect health, and said she felt better than she had for five years. My daughter is now living and enjoying good health, but had it not been for your medicine she would have been now dead.—Yours, &c., "(Rev.) M. Melton.

"Anyone doubting this can write to Sarah F. Walker, Crofton, Ky.

"N.B.—If you think this worth printing, please do so; if not, give it to the waste basket."

PRONOUNCED HOPELESS BY FOUR DOCTORS.

Mr. W. Bouchier, Eastover, Bridgwater, sends the following:—

"West Quay, Bridgwater,

"December 21st, 1883.

"Dear Sir,—It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. For a period of eight years I suffered from a severe cough and indigestion, with frequent attacks of rheumatism; and for eleven months I was under medical treatment, without deriving the slightest benefit. The last four doctors I was under assured me that mine was a hopeless case, and gave me up as incurable. About that time I heard of Seigel's Syrup, which I was induced to try, and through its use, I am thankful to say, I quickly got restored to health, and am now able to follow my usual occupation. I may say that whenever I feel the least symptom of my old complaints I at once take a few doses of the Syrup, which quickly sets me all right. I

send you this in the hope that other sufferers may be induced to give the Syrup a trial.—Yours truly,
(Signed) "Wm. Rendall."

AFTER MANY YEARS.

"Whittle-le-Woods, near Chorley,
"December 26th, 1883.

"Dear Sir,—Mother Seigel's medicine sells exceeding well with us, all that try it speak highly in its favour. We had a case of a young lady that had been troubled many years with pains after eating. She tells us that the pains were entirely taken away after a few doses of your medicine.—Yours truly,
(3 alt) tf 37 "E. Peel."

Advertisements.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies' Acts 1862 to 1883.

Authorized Capital... £2,000,000.
Paid-up Capital £500,000.

London Office, 40, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
Edinburgh Office,
23 St. Andrew's Square.

Branches:

Bombay.	Kandy.	Melbourne.
Calcutta.	Kobe.	Sydney.
Colombo.	Madras.	Singapore.
Hongkong.	Mauritius.	Yokohama.

Bankers:

The Union Bank of London, Limited.
The Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, London, and Branches.

Current Accounts opened in Taels and Dollars on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Fixed Deposits received at interest upon 12 month's notice at 5 per cent per annum
6 " " 4 " "
3 " " 3 " "

Securities bought, sold and received for safe custody from constituents of the Bank. Interest and Dividends collected.

Drafts issued at current rates free of Commission.

Bills collected or negotiated and every description of Exchange business conducted.

JAS. K. MORRISON,
Manager.

tf 996 Shanghai, 21st Sept, 1885.

AGRA BANK LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

NICHOLAS LANE, Lombard Street,
London, E.C.

Chairman—JAMES THOMSON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, at 5 %
" " " 6 " " 4 "
" " " 3 " " 3 "
On Current Accounts at 2% on daily balances.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Every other description of Banking business and money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. GREENWOOD,
Acting Manager.

tf 677 Shanghai, 13th March, 1885.

**COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE
de PARIS.**

Incorporated 7th and 8th March, 1848.

Recognised by the International Convention
of 30th April, 1862.Capital fully paid up£3,200,000
Reserved Fund£ 800,000

Head Office—14 Rue Bekerke, Paris.

Branches and Agencies at

London.	Sydney.	Yokohama.
Marseilles.	Melbourne.	San Francisco.
Lyons.	Bombay.	Hongkong.
Nantes.	Calcutta.	Hankow.
	Shanghai.	Foochow.

London Bankers:

The Bank of England.
C. J. Hambro & Son.
The Union Bank of London.

Interest Allowed:

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, at 5 %
" " " " 6 " " 4 "
" " " " 3 " " 3 "
Current accounts may be kept in Taels
or Dollars, on terms which can be learnt on
application.

All communications to be addressed to
the Manager.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,

Manager.
tf 876 Shanghai, 27th May, 1882.**THE LONDON ASSURANCE
CORPORATION.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1726.

THE undersigned, Agents for the above
Corporation, are prepared to issue
Policies covering Fire and Marine Risks at
current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 676 Shanghai, 11th May, 1881.

**THE STANDARD
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**
ESTABLISHED 1825.

Rates for ordinary Assurance of £100:

Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
25	£3. 5.4	£3. 0. 9
35	3.13.6	3.12.10
45	4.19.2	4.11. 9

Apply to

W. T. PHIPPS,
Agent & Secretary to the Local Board.
No. 3, KIUKIANG ROAD, SHANGHAI.
872 (c.a.) 31de

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

(ESTABLISHED 1710.)

Total sum insured in 1884, £318,409,316.

INSURANCES accepted to the extent
of Taels 40,000, on any one first-class
Building or its contents, at the current
rates of premium.

W. T. PHIPPS,

Agent.
87A-82 844 Shanghai, 26th May, 1885.
n 6au**Norwich Union Fire Insur
ance Society.**

ESTABLISHED 1797.

THE undersigned, Agents for the above
Society, are prepared to grant Policies
against Fire on approved FOREIGN or
CHINESE RISKS whether within or
beyond the three Settlements.

Terms on application.

n o-a-f ALFRED DENT & Co.
31de 871 Shanghai, 8th Jan., 1886.

**THE
LIVERPOOL & LONDON &
GLOBE INSURANCE Co.**

Capital Paid-up..... £245,600
Premium Income£1,295,900
Reserve Fund£1,500,000
Invested Funds£5,800,000
Total Assets£6,499,000

FIRE OFFICE.

POLICIES granted at current
rates to extent of £15,000 on any
one first-class Building or its contents.

LIFE OFFICE.

Risks accepted at REDUCED RATES.

Tables may be had on application to

TURNBULL, HOWIE & Co.,

n 19jy Z Agents.
6fe c.a. 845 Shanghai, 19th Dec., 1882**THE STRAITS INSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED.**

THE undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are now prepared to grant
Policies on Marine Risks, at current rates,
to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

Agents.
12no '84 1026 Shanghai, 12th Nov., 1883.**SOUTH BRITISH FIRE & MARINE
INSURANCE CO. OF NEW
ZEALAND.**

Capital fully Subscribed£1,500,000
Capital Paid-up£150,000
Reserve Fund & Undivided Profits £108,000

ALL Losses promptly and liberally
settled.

PRIMROSE & Co.,

Agents.
tf 40 Shanghai, 25th June, 1885.**SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE
COMPANY.****LIFE BRANCH.**

THE undersigned are prepared to issue
Provisional Policies under the New
Scale of greatly Reduced Rates. The
Tables may be had upon application.

DYCE & Co.,

Z 856 Agents.
n o-a-m 310c Shanghai, 20th April, 1883**SINGAPORE INSURANCE CO.
LIMITED.**

THE undersigned, having been appointed
Agents of the above Company in
China, Hongkong and Japan, are prepared
to grant policies against Fire on approved
Foreign or Chinese Risks. Contributors
of business, whether shareholders or not,
will participate in any returns that the
Company in General Meeting shall sanction.
Terms on application.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

Agents.
Shanghai, 11th July, 1885.
n o-a-w 12jy-86 c.a. 88**THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
FIRE INSURANCE CO.**

THE undersigned, having been appointed
Agents of the above Corporation, are
prepared to grant policies against Fire at
Current Rates.

CHINA & JAPAN TRADING
COMPANY, LIMITED,Agents.
n o-a-w tf 1170 Shanghai, 12th June, 1885.**The London and Lancashire
Fire Insurance Co.**

THE undersigned, having been appointed
Agents of the above Corporation, are
prepared to grant policies against Fire, at
Current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.
tf 47 Shanghai, 10th May, 1881.**THE
NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.**

THE undersigned, as Agents for the
above, are now prepared to accept
Risks on Goods and Merchandise by
Steamers and Sailing Vessels from Hong-
kong, China and Japan to all parts of the
world. For particulars of rates, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

n o-a-f 8jy-84 Shanghai, 9th July, 1883.

**THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED**
101, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.

THE undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to accept Risks at Current Rates.

EVANS, PUGH & Co.

n o-a-w c.a. 1109 Shanghai, 17th Oct., 1881.

**THE UNIVERSAL MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED**
No. 31, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Capital.....£1,000,000.

THE undersigned as Agents for the
above Company, are prepared to accept
Risks at current rates. Terms and all
particulars can be obtained on application
to

EVANS, PUGH & Co.,

Agents.
n o-a-w c.a. 1110 Shanghai, 1st Oct., 1881**PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY**
ESTABLISHED 1782.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the
above Company, are prepared to
accept Risks against Fire, to the extent of
Shanghai Tls. 40,000, on any one Building
or its Contents, at the Current Rates of
Premium.

CARTER & Co.
n 2-a-w 857 Shanghai, 10th May, 1881.**NERVOUS DEBILITY.
A CURE GUARANTEED.**

D R. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN
TREATMENT, a guaranteed cure for all
diseases of the Nervous System, such as
Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Neu-
ralgia, Headache, Wakefulness, Mental De-
pression, Premature Old Age, caused by
Excesses, Over-Exertion of the Brain, or
Over Indulgence (resulting in Insanity, and
leading to Misery, Decay, and Death.)

The Remedy is from the Prescription of
an Eminent Physician, and has been tested
and used with great success for years: there-
fore the Proprietors have no hesitation what-
ever in guaranteeing its efficacy in few words.
A trial of this cure is asked for IN SIMPLE
CONFIDENCE.

Each box contains one Month's Treatment,
at \$1.25 a box, or six boxes for \$7.00.
Naturally, for some of more SERIOUS forms of
some of above complaints, PERSISTENCE
IN ANY COURSE OF MEDICINE is necessary; but
such confidence in this will be amply re-
warded. *Virtute et Fide non Verbis.* Retail
and Wholesale by A. S. WATSON & Co., Nan-
king Road, Shanghai 25mr-86 616

O P I U M RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER, 1885.

IMPORTED	MALVA		PATNA		BENARAS.		PERSIAN.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	1,051½	1,051.50	160	192.00	241	289.20	11	11.00
Returned from shore on board R. Vessels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Receiving Vessels or landed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Landed direct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,051½	1,051.50	160	192.00	241	289.20	11	11.00
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	24½	24.50	41	49.20	30	36.00	..	..

RE-EXPORTED from board Receiving Vessels:—

Description.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Foochow.	Swatow.	Total.
	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Wght. Pks.
Malwa	151 151.00	55 55.00	55 55.00	8 8.00	2 2.00	.. ..	.. ..	61 61.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	333 333.00
Patna	4 4.80	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4 4.80	8 9.60
Bonares	6 7.20	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 3.60	.. ..	.. ..	14 16.80	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	23 27.60
Persian .....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Turkey .....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total	161 163.00	55 55.00	55 55.00	8 8.00	5 5.60	.. ..	.. ..	75 77.80	.. ..	.. ..	4 4.80	364 370.20

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 20th October, 1885.

PIECE GOODS.—Business here has gone on in a *Je ne sais quoi* sort of style since 14th instant. Demand has been despondent, spiritless, without spontaneity, affecting nothing in particular and very little in general, and most trifling in its results. Occasionally a sale of some respectability has been reported, and there have been others of more note whose particulars have not transpired; but anything of magnitude seems to have been made at the expense of the sellers, amongst whom, in view of a rising exchange (perhaps temporary only), and a sure waning of the season, the desire to realise is strengthening. Nor is the news from the Outports calculated to check this tendency much. The TIENSIN dealers still sulk, or hold back pending further instructions. At CHEFOO there was by latest accounts a market for *Bombay Yarns*, but for little else. CHINKIANG has been a modest factor in the business passing here, and trade with NINGPO is reviving. But the enquiry for Cotton Goods from HANKOW continues lifeless, and that for Woollens from the same quarter has lost much of its former force. Altogether matters might be a little pleasanter for holders without harming any one over much. The "autumnal spurt" is still expected, and stocks accumulate.

Grey Shirtings.—8½lbs.—The aggregate of the sales reported during the past five days is 30,000 pieces, and it embraces *Red Eagle* at £1.15, *Red Cock* at £1.38, *Red Anchor* at £1.3½, *Green Lion and Flag* at £1.39, *Double Cush* and *Blue Cock* at £1.42, *Large Blue Lion and Flag* at £1.43½, *Red Pagoda* at £1.48, *Red Unicorn* at £1.50, *Red Wheat Ear* at £1.52½, *Red Star* at £1.53, *Double Red Lion and Flag* at £1.58½, *Double Feather* at £1.65, and *Eagle* at £1.67½ per piece—quietness and weakness, with trifling transactions being the characteristics of the market at the close.

In Grey Shirtings the only other private business to note is in

6lbs. 2,000 pieces *Anchor* at £0.90 per piece, and in

12lbs. *English*, 360 pieces *Three Feathers* at £1.42½, and 600 pieces *Soldier* at £2.22½ per piece. The auction offerings in 7lbs. and 10lbs. have, however, been heavy, and the results various, but easier on the whole.

This afternoon a demand for 7-lbs. has sprung up, and some sales have been booked.

White Shirtings.—The auction details below cover all that has transpired in regard to this item.

T-Cloths.—7lbs. have been in scarcely any request, and the business reported comprises only 1,050 pieces *Horse and Ball* at £1.03, 750 pieces *Red Globe* at £1.03½, and 1,000 pieces TTX at £1.07½ per piece; extreme dullness now prevails.

Drills.—Trade in *English* is still restricted from want of supplies, 1,800 pieces good quality at £2.45 being the only transaction accomplished as far as we have heard and hardly anything has taken place in *American*, but the market for both continues, and prices strong, PMC of the later being now quotable by sale (3,000 pieces) at £2.59 per piece. A recent importation of 1,500 pieces *Dutch* (*Geldermann's Dragon*) has realised £2.30 per piece, and has gone forward to TIENSIN.

Jeans.—No business.. To-day some 3,500 pieces have changed ownership at £1.28 for *Dragon*—Imperfects—and £1.30 for *Slag*.

Sheetings.—*American*.—Total sales, 11,000 pieces, *Indian Head** selling at £2.66½ and *Moon* at £2.35 per piece. The price of *Indian Head* marks a smart fall, but the chop in native hands recently has been seeking buyers ineffectually at rates only a trifle higher. In *English* business has been slack.

* To-day 16,000 pieces of *Indian Head* have been placed at £2.65 per piece.

American Goods.—Telegrams lately to hand quote lower prices.

Cotton Yarn.—Of *Bombay* 16/20s. some 200 bales have been settled, and towards the close better prices have been realised for special chops, the *Ango-Indian* 20s, the last quotation for which was £56½, having been sold at £57.00 per bale. The demand is from the north, and it is noteworthy here that the off-take of *Yarn* by NEWCHWANG is steadily increasing. *English Spinings* continue neglected.

Fancy Cottons.—*Turkey Reds* of the lighter weights have been in feeble enquiry only, and the heavier makes have not been much wanted, but a few—700 pieces or so of—4½lbs. a 5½lbs. have been settled at £1.60 for *Monkey* up to £2.15 for *Dragon*, the 2½lbs. of the latter (500 pieces) realising £1.14, and *Junk* 3½lbs. (200 pieces) £1.40 per piece. A sale of 600 pieces 52 yard *Im. Cashmires* at £2.60 per piece has to be noted, and 4,500 pieces *Cotton Italians*, *Woman*, *Scarlet*, *Black and Gentian*, have been disposed of at £1.75 per piece. Of *Velvets* there has not been a sale reported in private, but 120 pieces 18-inch *Velveteens—Horse*—have changed hands at £0.10½ per yard. *Brocades*, *Chintzes*, and the *et cetera* in Fancies do not appear to have been dealt in.

Woollens.—For *Scarlet Long Ells* demand has continued strong and prices have advanced to the level of £4.82½ for V. 1,500 pieces of that chop having been negotiated up to that figure, and the article is still in request. But for almost all else, the enquiry has been comparatively flat, requirements being fully met by the auctions. A sale of 100 pieces *Black Lastings*, 5-reed *Dragon*, at £7.60, is published, and a small lot of B.T.L. *Stripes—Scarlet, Indigo and Gentian*—at £0.45½, £0.47½ and £0.47 per yard. *Indigo Camlets* continue to command high prices, the stock being very light, but *Medium Cloths* and *Figured Orleans* have received scarcely any notice at the hands of the dealers.

Metals.—From Messrs. A. & F. Bielfeld's Report:—Another weary week of inactivity and depression has been passed by the trade, but by so much time are they nearer to the turning point. Not that this reflection carries with it exceeding comfort to any one, for the outlook is still unpromising enough, and the turning point seemingly very remote. LEAD.—Market very dull; no sales reported. Our quotation of £3.70 for L.B., spot cargo, must be considered quite nominal. NAILROD IRON.—Only 2,000 bundles of A. Sohlers & Co.'s Export have been sold, to arrive, at £1.60.

Miscellaneous.—Messrs. Bielfeld say :—**WINDOW GLASS.**—Market quiet. 500 boxes small assortments have been disposed of, to arrive, at £2.37. **ANILINE DYES AND COLOURS.**—At auction about 300 cases of scarlet R R R, magenta, violet, brilliant blue, damaged eosine, &c., sundry chops, have been sold at about market rates. Private sales include :—500 tins green crystals, ea. 8 oz., at £0.35, 2,000 tins scarlet R R, ea. 8 oz., at £0.18, 600 tins violet, ea. 8 oz., Women, at £0.26, 100 tins scarlet R R R, at £0.23.

Kerosene Oil.—Since our last the market has remained quiet and only a few thousand cases of spot cargo have changed hands at about £1.30. Yesterday at auction 400 boxes oil, damaged, were sold at £1.26. The market is closing firmer at £1.30. Stocks are about 100,000 cases.

Chinese Market.—**SUGAR**—a good business, reported at 7,600 piculs, has been done, chiefly in browns which are 1 mace a picul higher. **PEPPER**—brown is 3 mace a picul cheaper. **RATTANS**—a small business and lower rates for common kinds. **SANDALWOOD**—Malabar has advanced 3 mace a picul, in other kinds a moderate business has been done at former rates. **SAPANWOOD**—about 250 piculs have been sold. **COTTON** is quoted cheaper but the stock is small. **RICE** is also cheaper. **HIDES** are as before but **FLINTS** are lower.

Opium.—Closing quotations.—Malwa, new 412, old 420; Patna, new 436; Benares, new 424.

Coal.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Market Report :—We have absolutely nothing of interest to report regarding coals, the market is and has been very quiet and few transactions have taken place. **CARDIFF.**—No sales. **AUSTRALIAN.**—The demand for this continues at our quotations, and at the low prices the consumption is well up to the average; we have heard of no transactions in cargo to arrive. **NEWCASTLE** is in no demand excepting at a very low price. **AMERICAN ANTHRACITE.**—Nothing new to report. **JAPAN.**—The arrivals have been to consumers and in fulfilment of contracts.

Cardiff, ex godown	Tls. 8.75 per ton.	Japan, Takasima lump, ex godown in small lots Tls. 5.25 per ton.	
American Anthracite, to arrive, ex ship.	9.50 "	Miiké lump, ex ship	4.40 "
Sydney, Wollongong, ex sailing ship	5.85 nom.	" dust, ex ship	3.60 "
" steamer cargo ex godown	5.75 "	Imabuko, ex ship	2.50 "
Newcastle, N.S.W, ex ship	5.25 "	Karatz, ex ship (best)	3.75 "
Japan, Takasima lump, ex ship	4.75 "	Keelung, ex ship	3.50 "
" dust, ex ship	3.00 "		

(The above quotations are for cargo, and do not represent rates for small lots ex godown, which fluctuate with the supply and demand.)

Arrivals during the fortnight have been :—Miiké lump, 3,054 tons; Wollongong, 3,726 tons; Mixed Japan, 3,294 tons; Takasima Dust, 1,857 tons; total, 11,931 tons.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—From Messrs. Cromie & Burkill's circular :—London telegrams report the market quiet.

RAW SILKS.—Although the business doing this week has been on a moderate scale, and exchange has once again advanced, prices have been well maintained, and in one or two instances, a rise of £2½ a £5 per picul has been paid, especially for ordinary No. 5 Tait-les, bearing a favourite chop ticket.

TSATLEES.—About 800 bales have been taken, the market closing firm at £313½ for Buffalo No. 2 and at £248½ for Gold Kilin.

HANGCHOWS.—Purchases are 60 bales at £280 for Lily Flower "Lan Char."

TAYSANES.—Settlements include 150 bales of Kabings at unchanged prices, and 50 bales of 9 x 12 Moss at £235 and £265 for Green Horse chop Nos. 1 and 2.

YELLOW SILKS.—Small enquiry, the 70 bales purchased being composed of Mienchows at £202½, of Fooyungs at £192½, of Wung-chows at £22½, and of Szechong as low as £147½ per picul.

Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, from the 13th to the 19th October are about 720 bales of White Silks, and 200 piculs of Yellow.

RE REELS.—Purchases for the week are rather over 200 bales. Holders are very firm.

WILD SILKS.—Nothing to report.

WASTE SILKS.—Sales are announced of Curles Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at £56, of Long Honan Nos. 1 and 2 at £58 and £25, and of Long Shantung Waste No. 1 at £25 per picul.

There are no stocks of Fine or Coarse Gum, Pierced Cocoons, Szechuen Coarse or Button Waste, Crapauds, Frisonets, Flosses or Rat-tails.

SHANTUNG PONGEES.—About 5,000 pieces have been settled at £2.62½ a £2.75 for 23/26 oz. goods.

Purchases include :—**TSATLEE**—Black Lion III½ at £312½, Red Pagoda II at £312½, Blue Elephant at £302½, Buffalo III at £292½, Red Fish at £265, Gold Kilin at £247½, Bam'oo II at £245. **HANGCHOW TSATLEE**—Lily Flower "Lan-char" at £280, "Lan-ock" at £270, "Lan-ping" at £255. **TAYSAN**—White Kabing, Gold Lion extra I at £320, Gold Lily Flower II at £295, Green Kabing, Green Plum Tree I at £272½, do, MM at £260, 9/12 Moss, Green Horse I at £285, do. II at £265. **YELLOW SILK**—Mienchow at £202½, Fooyung at £192½, Wungchow at £182½, Szechong at £147½. **RE REELED TSATLEES**—Best chop at £382½, Market III at £270.

	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.
Settlements for this mail †	about 1,500	1,500	1,000	800	1,500	1,500 bales.
" for the season †	15,500	35,000	15,000	21,500	24,500	48,500 "
Stock	13,500	8,000	24,000	28,500	24,000	15,000 "
Total Arrivals	32,000	43,000	39,000	50,000	48,500	63,500 "

† Exclusive of purchases for re-sale on this market.

	*England.	*France, &c.	Total Europe.	America.	India & Egypt.	Coast & Straits.	Grand Total.
Export White Silk	4,277	6,201	10,478	2,481	296	441	13,696 bales.
" Yellow	4	1,023	1,027	18	905	221	2,171 "
" Wild	139	954	1,123	24	1	32	1,180 "
	4,420	8,208	11,268	2,523	1,202	694	17,047 "
Against in 1884-85	5,747	23,775	29,522	2,685	1,076	439	33,722 bales.
" 1883-84	1,712	9,265	10,977	816	394	537	12,724 "

* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.

Also 514 piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.

Tea.—**BLACK**—A moderate amount of business has been transacted during the past week, and about 11,000 half-chests have found buyers. Teamen are not forcing sales and the market closes steady at about last mail's rates. There has been nothing reported under £11.6 per picul, and nearly all the settlements consist of common to good common descriptions at £12 a 1½ per picul.

STOCK—43,134 half-chests against 49,835 half-chests in 1884-1885.

GREEN.—During the past week there has been less doing in this market than during the previous one. The demand has been chiefly for the Good Medium to Finest Moyunes and Teenkais at steady prices. Common grades have sold at rather easier rates. Pinguays have been dealt in to a small extent at previous quotations.

STOCK—58,198 half-chests against 48,808 half-chests in 1884-1885.

SUMMARY OF SETTLEMENTS SINCE LAST MAIL.

Pinguay	2,685 half-chests from £16.60 to £27½ per picul.
Moyune	5,774 " " " £26 "
Teen kai	3,719 " " " £33 "
Fychow	1,049 " " " £22 "
Shanghai packed	537 " " " £26½ "

EXPORT FROM SHANGHAI AND YANGTSE PORTS.

	Black.	Green.	Total.	Black.	Green.	Total.	Black.	Green.	Total.
From commencement of season to date.									
To Great Britain	59,970,397	5,815,951	65,786,348 lbs.	59,742,296	4,043,105	63,785,401 lbs.	62,552,427	3,762,397	66,314,824 lbs.
Russia direct	8,092,032		8,092,032 "	11,654,344		11,654,344 "	10,746,694		10,746,694 "
America	2,095,368	9,058,932	11,154,320 "	2,840,382	9,278,268	12,118,650 "	2,550,448	6,437,569	8,988,017 "
And from all China. Season									
To Great Britain	110,496,234	5,851,951	116,312,185 ;	113,701,788	4,043,105	117,744,893 ;	121,340,784	3,762,397	125,103,181 lbs.
United States from China }									
and Japan			38,550,957			37,037,448			

Freights.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.' Market Report:—We have another dull fortnight to report in our freight market, and with the exception of the few charters noted below, we have nothing of interest to report. For London via Suez canal:—Conference rates are still maintained and are the same as last quoted, viz: Mails 58s. 6d. for tea, 48s. 6d. for general cargo. Holts and Glens 57s. 6d. for tea, 47s. 6d. for general cargo. Shires and Bens 55s. for tea, 45s. for general cargo. The *Glenroy* will leave to-day, and the *Cyclops* on the 24th inst., these will be followed by the *Pembrokeshire*, *Laertes*, and *Glencagles*. For New York via Suez canal:—The s.s. *Benvenue* will leave on the 22nd instant via Foochow and Amoy; and the s.s. *Port Phillip* on the 23rd inst. via Amoy; the s.s. *Energia* is still on the berth and will be despatched about the end of the month. Rate for all the foregoing 35s. per ton of 40 feet. Departures for London via Foochow, Amoy and Suez canal:—October 4th, Holt's s.s. *Deucalion*, 7th s.s. *Glamorganshire*, 7th s.s. *Glenfruin*, 10th Holt's s.s. *Jason*, 17th Holt's s.s. *Menelaus*. Departure for New York via Amoy:—October 4th *Thazee*.

Quotations are:—Newchwang to Swatow, 17 Mex. cents per picul, for steamers, not regular coasters. Chefoo to Swatow, 10 Mex. cents per picul, for steamers, not regular coasters. Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1.40 per ton of coal, landed terms, for steamers; \$1.50 ex ship, for sailing vessels.

(These rates include any cargo hence to Nagasaki for Charterer's account freight free.)

Keelung and back, \$2.00 per ton nominal. Foochow and back, \$3.00 per Register ton, no enquiry.

Settlements during the fortnight have been:—*John D. Brewer*, American barque, 925 tons, Nagasaki to Hongkong, \$1.20 per ton coal, 15 lay days. *Altonower*, British steamer, 1,611 tons, Kuchiuotzu to Hongkong, \$1.25 per ton coal, despatch. *Port Jackson*, British steamer, 1,728 tons, Nagasaki to Hongkong, rate not given. *Gileland*, British steamer, 1,038 tons, Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1.40 per ton of coal, despatch. *Ingeborg*, British steamer, 436 tons, Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1.50 per ton coal, despatch. *Hever*, German steamer, 389 tons, Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$980 in full, despatch. *Charley*, British barque, 359 tons, Newchwang to Swatow, 21 cents per picul; if ordered to Hongkong 24 cents per picul, 20 lay days. *Straits of Gibraltar*, British steamer, 1,281 tons, Newchwang to Swatow, 17 cents per picul; filling up at Chefoo, 11 cents per picul; second trip, 18 cents and 12 cents per picul.

Exchange.—Although the amount of private paper offering since last mail has been very moderate our exchanges have advanced under the influence of higher prices of silver in London, and rates close 3th higher for bank bills and 1/4 for transfers. The demand for these has been limited. The market is scarcely so lively at the close as it was yesterday. Rupees have been sold at 306 1/4 wire.

Shares.—Business has been dull during the week. In Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares some lots were sold at 165 1/2 and afterwards at 166 1/2 prem., ex. 73. In Insurance shares—Yangtze have been placed at £121 to 122 1/2, and China Fires at \$76 and 76 1/2. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharfs have been placed at £160 for delivery at the end of March, with all dividends. Waterworks' shares have been in demand at £30.10 ex. 4s. 8 1/2 d. to £31.10 ex. 4s. 8d.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morriss & Fergusson's Weekly Circular.)

	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		HONGKONG.	INDIA.	
	T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m's.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.			Rupees. T. transfers.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.			
Friday, 18th	4.7½	4.7¾	4.8½	4.8¾	4.8½	4.8¾	4.8½	4.8¾	5.98/6.01	5.99/6.01	25½	300	
Saturday, 17th.....	4.7½	4.7¾	4.8½	4.8¾	4.8½	4.8¾	4.8½	4.9	5.99/6.02	5.99/6.02	25½	306½	
Monday, 19th	4.7½	4.7¾	4.8½	4.8¾	4.8½	4.8¾	4.9	4.9	5.99/6.02	5.99/6.02	25½	308½	
Tuesday, 20th	4.7½	4.8	4.8½	4.8¾	4.8½	4.9	4.9	4.9½	5.99/6.02	6.00/03	25½	306½	
Wednesday, 21st ...	4.8	4.8	4.8½	4.8¾	4.9	4.9	4.9½	4.9½	6.01/04	6.01/04	25½	306½	

AUCTION SALES.

COTTON GOODS.

Grey Shirtings.—8 1/2 lbs.—Total for the week, 16,950 pieces.

At Jin-kee, 14th instant, 850 pieces; at £1.17 1/2/17 1/2 for *Lie Eagle*, and £1.60/60 1/2 for *Lion and Spear* 400 X.X.X.

At Yuen-fong, 15th instant, 8,850 pieces; at £1.17 1/2 for *Green Lighthouse*, £1.19 1/2 for *Two Man*, £1.19 1/2 for *House*, £1.32 1/2 and £1.42/42 1/2 for *Blue and Painted Britannia*, £1.52 1/2/53 for *Five Brothers*, £1.34 1/2, £1.45 1/2/45 1/2 and £1.49 for *Blue, Red and Gold Four Sisters*, £1.41 1/2/42 and £1.47 1/2/48 for *Blue and mildewed Red Three Students*, £1.58 1/2 for *Blue Unicorn*, and £1.68 1/2 for *Chop Dollar*.

At Pao-shun, to-day, 4,250 pieces; *Silver Pheasant* (500 pieces no bid), £1.41 1/2/41 1/2 for *Lion on Bale*, £1.51 for *Gold Vulture*, £1.52/52 1/2 and £1.52 1/2/52 1/2 for *Green Lion A and A1*, and £1.66/66 1/2 for *Eagle*.

At Kin-ming, to-day, 3,000 pieces C.P.H. *Lions, Green, Blue, and Red* at £1.25 1/2, £1.32 1/2/32 1/2, and £1.38 1/2/38 1/2 per piece.

6-lbs.—2,925 pieces; at £0.89 1/2 for *Red Peacock*, £0.90 for *Two Man*, and £0.89/89 1/2 for *Lie Eagle*, and £0.88 1/2 for *Blue Stork*.

7-lbs.—3,650 pieces; at £1.13/13 1/2 for *Red Tea Caddy*, £0.93 1/2/94 and £0.98 1/2 for *Lie Eagle*, (Jin-kee and Yuen-fong), £1.07 1/2/07 1/2 for *Blue Britannia*, £1.14 1/2 for *Blue Four Sisters*, and £1.19 1/2 for *Blue Three Students*.

9-lbs.—150 pieces *Chop Dollar* at £1.77 per piece.

9 1/2-lbs. & 11-lbs.—7,100 pieces; at £1.89 1/2/89 1/2 for *Tiger*, mildewed, £1.92 1/2/92 1/2 and £1.89.90 for *Blue Tea Caddy* D.D.D., sound and mildewed, £1.74 1/2/75, £1.83 1/2 and £2.02 1/2/02 1/2 for *Blue, Red and Painted Britannia*, £1.86/86 1/2 for *Blue Lion*, £1.84 1/2/85 for *Blue Unicorn*, £1.91 1/2 and £2.09 1/2/10 1/2 for *Red and Painted Three Students*, £1.90 1/2 for *Red Four Sisters*, and £1.87/88, £1.86 1/2 and £2.20/21 1/2 for *Chop Dollar*, 9 1/2-lbs., 10-lbs., and 11-lbs.

12-lbs.—400 pieces *English, Soldier and Double Squirrel* at £2.28/28 1/2 and £2.37 1/2 per piece; and 600 pieces *American, Nashua R, damaged*, at £2.31/33 per piece.

White Shirtings.—4,800 pieces; at £1.35/35 1/2 for C.P.H. *Green Lion*, £1.60 for *Blue Scroll*, £1.32 for *Unicorn*, £1.55 and £1.66/68 for *Eagle* 4,000 and 5,000, £1.32 1/2/32 1/2 and £1.31 1/2 for *House*, dressed and undressed, £1.39 1/2/40 and £1.34 1/2 for *Blue Lighthouse*, dressed and undressed, and £1.38 for *Red Lighthouse*.

72-reed.—5,170 pieces; at £1.82 1/2/83 for *Red Four Sisters*, £1.84/84 1/2 and £1.82/82 1/2 for *Red Lighthouse*, dressed and undressed, and £2.02 1/2/02 1/2 and £2.01 1/2 for *Red Star*.

Irishes.—150 pieces *Green Three Students* at £2.31 1/2/34 per piece.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs., 3,750 pieces; at £0.98 1/2 and £1.15 1/2 for *Blue and Painted Britannia*, £1.08 1/2 for *Blue Lion*, £1.14 1/2 and £1.23 for X.X. and X.X.X. *Eagle*, £1.18 1/2/19 1/2 for *Painted Four Sisters*, and £1.22 1/2/22 1/2 for *Red Three Students*.

8-lbs.—2,950 pieces; at £1.65 1/2 for *Blue Dragon* X.X., £1.23/23 1/2 for *Blue Lion*, £1.30 1/2/30 1/2 and £1.54 1/2/55 1/2 for X.X. and X.X.X. *Eagle*, and £1.57 for *Painted Three Students*.

Drills.—English, 840 pieces; at £1.64/64 1/2 for *Dragon*, £2.32 1/2/32 1/2 for *Stag*, £2.45/45 1/2 for *Britannia*, and £2.50 1/2 for *Old Man Head*.

Jeans.—English, 480 pieces *Peacock* and *Double Squirrel* at £1.31½/32 and £1.81½ per piece.

Sheetings.—English, 120 pieces *Old Man Head* at £2.59½ per piece; and 4,000 *American, Massachusetts Horse and Boot Cock* damaged, at £2.39½/44½, and £2.35½/38 per piece.

Cotton Yarn.—26 bales 28/32s. at £67/70 for *Gold Three Students*, and £64/61½ for *Red Three Students*.

Turkey Reds.—2,240 pieces; *Mandarin* at £0.95½/95½ for 2-lbs., £1.00½/00½ for 2½-lbs., £1.05½ for 2½-lbs., £1.08½/09 for 2½-lbs., £1.12½ for 3-lbs., £1.16/17 for 3.6-lbs., and £1.26 for 3½-lbs.

Velvets.—330 pieces *Woman* at £0.15/14.9½ per yard.

Velveteens.—60 pieces 26-inch *Stag* at £0.11½ per yard; and 60 pieces 18-inch *Stag* at £0.17.7½ per yard.

WOOLLENS.

Auctions—	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Gentian.	Green, and NewGreen.	Orange and Yellow.	Ash & Lav.	White	Purple	Black.	Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt.	Sales. Pcs.
E-wo, 14th instant.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Pcs.
Camlets, Horseman p.p.	8.85/89	9.17	8.61/62	9.54	8.67/70	...	...	...	8.71	...	9.18	8.02/03	200
Sales, pcs....	70	10	30	10	30	...	...	...	10	...	10	30	
House, p.p.c.	8.91	.....	8.77	.....	8.80	...	...	...	...	...	8.96	8.10	100
Sales, pcs....	40	.....	10	.....	20	...	...	...	...	...	10	20	
Warrior p.p.	8.20	8.67	8.27	9.20	8.65	...	...	...	8.40	...	...	7.81	100
Sales, pcs....	30	10	20	10	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	
Bear p.p.c....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.36	10
Long Ells, H.D.B. p.p.	4.88/90	4.60/61	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Sales, pcs....	100	100	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
S.Stp., H.D.B., p.yd.	0.47½	.....	0.52	0.50	.....	0.48.2	...	...	0.48.1	0.48.8	0.49½	.....	72
Sales, pcs....	24	.....	12	6	.....	6	...	...	6	6	6	.....	
Stag, p.p....	0.40.8/40.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
YUKN-FONG, 15th inst.													
Camlets, S.S.G.p.p.c.	9.45/47½	10.57½/60	9.42½	.....	9.77½	10.12½	...	...	9.72½	...	9.40	9.15/20	410
Sales, pcs....	170	60	100	.....	20	10	...	...	10	...	20	20	
G.G.p.p.c....	9.52½	10.70/72½	9.45/52½	.....	9.85/90	.....	...	9.20	.....	12.67½	9.47½	9.32½	300
Sales, pcs....	120	40	80	.....	20	.....	...	10	.....	10	10	10	
Stork.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Long Ells, G.G., p.p....	4.89	4.88	4.91	5.70	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160
Sales, pcs....	100	20	20	20	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lasting, G.G.p.p.c....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	8.57½/60	.....	.....	9.10	200
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	180	.....	.....	20	
Figd.Last., Drag.Fish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
S.Stripes, T.T.B....	0.48½/48½	0.49½	0.50½/50½	0.50½/50½	.....	0.49	...	0.48½	0.48½	.....	0.51	.....	252
Sales, pcs....	132	24	60	12	.....	3	...	9	9	.....	3	.....	
Man & Tiger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
KIN-MING, 20th inst.													
Camlets, Eagle p.p.c.	9.47/49	10.22/25	9.63	.....	9.75	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	9.40	9.80	200
Sales, pcs....	100	20	40	.....	10	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	10	20	
Swan.....	9.39/40	9.91	9.34/33	.....	9.28	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	9.40	9.28/33	200
Sales, pcs....	100	20	40	.....	10	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	10	20	
Duck.....	9.28/31	9.69	9.20	.....	8.77	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.76	100
Sales, pcs....	50	10	20	.....	10	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	
Tiger, S.S....	9.40/39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lastings, C.P.H. p.p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	8.53/51	.....	.....	.....	200
Elephant p.p.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	7.66/65	.....	.....	.....	100
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	7.10/11	.....	.....	.....	
Eagle p.p....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
S.Stripes, C.P.H. p.p.c.	0.45½	.....	0.47.8	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.48½	132
Sales, pcs....	96	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	
SIN-WO, 20th inst.													
Camlets, H.H., p.p....	9.52	.....	9.68	9.91	9.33	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Sales, pcs....	20	.....	10	10	10	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
GoldFish p.p.	9.08	10.15	9.19	9.88	8.81	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Sales, pcs....	40	10	20	10	20	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Long Ells, H.H., p.p.	4.95	4.76	.....	5.63	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Sales, pcs....	40	20	.....	40	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lastings, H.H. p.p....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	8.10	.....	.....	.....	40
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
C.D. p.p....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	7.41/42	.....	.....	.....	200
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
S.Stripes, H.H.....	0.47½/47.6	0.49.2/49	0.51.7/51.6	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216
Sales, pcs....	132	24	60	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
GoldFish p.p.	0.42½	0.45.2	0.45.9	0.47.9	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
Sales, pcs....	48	6	12	6	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Miscellaneous.—Long Ells—Dove, 200 pieces *Scarlet*, at £4.75/75½ per piece.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per Str. "DJEMNAH," cleared 15th October, for LONDON.—Silk—waste 187.65 piculs. Bristles 72 piculs. Rhubarb 65.70 piculs. Strawbraid 139.38 piculs. Rugs—goatskin 1,100, sheepskin 999. For PARIS.—Musk 0.27½ piculs. For HAVRE.—Fishmaws 2.06 piculs. For MARSEILLES.—Silk—pierced cocoons 86.35 piculs. Waste 724.08 piculs. Horns 9 piculs. Hides 161 piculs. Strawbraid 16.63 piculs. For PALERMO.—Hides 81.10 piculs. For LEGHORN.—Hides 104.94 piculs. For GENOA.—Hides 52.14 piculs. For BARCELONA.—Treasure Tls. 39,000.

Per Str. "MENE LAUS," cleared 17th October, for LONDON.—Silk—pongees 29.33 piculs. Strawbraid 278.42 piculs. Wool—camels' 89.51 piculs. Rugs—dogskin 100, goatskin 4,170. For NEW YORK.—Feathers 21.03 piculs. Strawbraid 127.03 piculs. Wool—camels' 420.76 piculs, sheep 237.60 piculs.

The Customs have corrected the export of Musk per *Nagoya Maru* on the 12th, given in the Returs as 6.15 piculs to 0.06½ piculs.

QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.			DUTY.	QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.			DUTY.
G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—			Tls. m. c.	PRINTED TWILLS—24/25 yds			Tls. m. c.
6-lbs 39-in 38½-yds.....nom	½ pc.	0.89 to 1.01	0.0.8 per pce.	50/52 ..	½ pc.	1.25 ..	1.70
7-lbs ..	½ pc.	0.92½ .. 1.27½		Special ..	½ pc.	3.70 ..	3.35
Dewhurst's Eagle ..	None	None		TURKEY REDS—			
8½ to 8½-lbs ..	½ pc.	1.12½ .. 1.65		24-yd 1½ to 3-lbs. 32-in, nom	½ pc.	0.92½ ..	1.40
D. Eagle and XX ..	½ pc.	1.65 .. 1.72		Best ..	½ pc.	1.25 ..	1.80
9 to 9½-lbs ..	nom	1.60 .. 1.90		VELVETS—Black, 22-in.....nom			
9½ to 10-lbs ..	½ pc.	1.75 .. 2.20		VELVETEENS—Black, 18-in ..	½ yd.	0.14½ ..	0.18
Dewhurst's, Best ..	½ pc.	2.10 .. 2.40		26-in ..	½ yd.	0.16½ ..	0.20
11 to 12-lbs English 36 in ..	½ pc.	2.00 .. 2.40		BLUE DENIMS	nom	0.03 ..	0.04
12-lbs American 36 in ..	½ pc.	2.15 .. 2.50		DIMITIES—12-yd 37-in ..	½ pc.	0.90 ..	1.20
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—				41-in ..	½ pc.	1.00 ..	1.34
40-yds 36-in 56-rd.....	½ pc.	1.15 .. 1.30	0.1.0 "	MUSLINS—12-yd 42-in.....	½ pc.	0.48 ..	0.72½
60-reed ..	½ pc.	1.20 .. 1.35		YARN—COTTON—Nos. 28/32 ..	nom	62.00 ..	75.00
64 ..	½ pc.	1.30 .. 1.75		16/24, nom ..	nom	52.00 ..	62.00
64 .. Best and 66-reed ..	½ pc.	1.65 .. 1.82½		CAMELETS—English, 88.....	½ pc.	8.50 to 12.00	
72 to 80-reed ..	½ pc.	1.70 .. 2.20		GG ..	½ pc.	9.78 ..	
Best ..	½ pc.	2.10 .. 3.40		SSG ..	½ pc.	9.65 ..	
DRILLS, Am. 40-yd 30-in 14-lbs	½ pc.	2.40 .. 2.59		HDB ..	½ pc.	9.22 ..	
English, 14 to 15-lbs ..	½ pc.	1.52 .. 1.90		CPH ..	½ pc.	9.63 ..	
Good to Finest ..	½ pc.	1.95 .. 2.55		Dutch, 33 to 24-in nom.	nom	15.00 ..	18.00
Dutch, 14 to 14½-lbs.....nom	½ pc.	1.60 .. 2.30		Do. 37-in.....	nom	16.25 ..	21.00
JEANS, Dh., 30-yd. 30-in 8½-lbs	½ pc.	1.40 .. 1.65	0.0.7½ "	MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS ..	½ yd.	0.65 ..	1.10
English, 8 to 8½-lbs ..	½ pc.	1.30 .. 1.72		SPANISH STRIPES ..	½ yd.	0.35 ..	0.55
American .. Beaver.....	½ pc.	1.40 .. 1.95		HDB ..	½ yd.	0.47½ ..	0.52
SHEETINGS—				TTB ..	½ yd.	0.48½ ..	0.51
Am., 40-yd. 36 to 38-in, 14-lbs.	½ pc.	2.25 .. 2.66½		BH ..	½ yd.	0.47.6 ..	0.51.7
Eng., 14 to 16-lbs ..	½ pc.	1.50 .. 2.50		BTI ..	½ yd.	0.45 ..	0.50
T-CLOTHS—				CPH ..	½ yd.	0.45½ ..	0.48½
6-lbs 24-yd 32-in Ord., nom	½ pc.	0.70 .. 0.88		LONG ELKS—			
7-lbs ..	½ pc.	0.75 .. 0.95		Scarlet, 24-yd GG.....	½ pc.	4.89 ..	
6-lbs Mexican.....	½ pc.	none		" " HH.....	½ pc.	4.95 ..	
7-lbs ..	½ pc.	0.97½ .. 1.30		CPH.....nom.	½ pc.	4.87½ ..	
7-lbs Mexican Special chops	½ pc.	1.25 .. 1.75		" " UU ..	½ pc.	4.90 ..	
8 to 8½-lbs ..	½ pc.	1.10 .. 1.60		HDB ..	½ pc.	4.88 ..	4.90
Better kinds and XX ..	½ pc.	1.72½ .. 2.00		" " V ..	½ pc.	4.80 ..	4.82½
HANDKERCHIEFS—				" " Sandries ..	nom.	4.00 ..	5.40
Blue, 28 to 32-in ..	½ doz.	0.40 to 0.52	0.0.2½ per doz.	Assorted, HH ..	nom.	none	
Brown ..	½ doz.	0.37½ .. 0.41		CPH ..	nom.	none	
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—White.	½ pc.	1.80 .. 2.00		GG ..	nom.	none	
Dyed, nom ..	½ pc.	2.00 .. 2.30		UU ..	nom.	none	
BROCADES—White, 40-yd ..	½ pc.	1.85 .. 2.00		LASTINGS, 30-yd ..			
Dyed ..	½ pc.	2.20 .. 2.45		CRAP LASTINGS, 30-yd nom	½ pc.	5.00 ..	8.50
DAMASKS—Dyed, 40-yd, nom	½ pc.	2.25 .. 3.75		CRAP LUSTRES ..	½ pc.	2.25 ..	5.75
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS ..	½ pc.	1.85 .. 2.20		PLAIN LUSTRES, Black.....	½ pc.	2.75 ..	3.40
CHINTZ—Assorted ..	½ pc.	1.00 .. 1.40		ORLEANS—Figured, 30-yd ..	½ pc.	2.20 ..	2.70
Blue ..	½ pc.	0.90 .. 1.15		Special Colors & Patterns ..	½ pc.	2.50 ..	3.30
Brown.....nom	½ pc.	1.10 .. 1.20					
Scarlet ..	½ pc.	1.20 .. 1.40					

Per Chang of 141 inches.

Per Chang of 141 inches.

MEFALS.		QUOTATIONS.		SUNDRIES.		QUOTATIONS.	
		T.m.c.	T.m.c.			T.m.c.	T.m.c.
JAPAN COPPER—Tiles, best ..	per picul	12.80	@ 13.10	SUGAR—			
" Ore ..	per picul	11.80	@ 12.00	White, Swatow, No. 1 ..	per picul	4.90	@ 5.50
QUICKSILVER—American ..	per picul	48.00	@ 49.50	" " " 2 ..	per picul	4.50	@ 4.50
TIN PLATES—Parson's.....	per box	4.00	@ 4.15	White, Canton, No. 1 ..	per picul	4.00	@ 4.20
STEEL, Plain ..	per picul	2.55	@ 2.65	" " " 2 ..	per picul	4.80	@ 5.30
Bamboo ..	per picul	2.90	@ 3.00	" " " 3 ..	per picul	4.30	@ 4.50
TIN, Fong Hing ..	per picul	Nominal.		Brown, Swatow, best ..	per picul	3.80	@ 4.00
Fok Chok ..	per picul	24.50	@ ..	Common ..	per picul	3.20	@ 3.60
Chowkung, &c. ..	per picul	24.50	@ ..	" Canton ..	per picul	2.90	@ 3.10
FIG IRON ..	per ton	18.00	@ 22.00	" Common ..	per picul	3.10	@ 3.30
IRON WIRE, Nos. 11 a 21 ..	nom. per picul	3.80	@ 4.00	PEPPER—Black ..	per picul	2.80	@ 2.90
" " 14 a 25 ..	nom. per picul	3.85	@ 4.10	White ..	per picul	14.50	@ 16.50
" " 18 a 25 ..	nom. per picul	4.10	@ 4.25	BATTANS—Common ..	per picul	20.50	@ 23.00
IRON—Nail Rod—				Good to fine ..	per picul	4.20	@ 4.80
Dawes' Best ..	per picul	2.00	@ 2.05	Best ..	per picul	5.00	@ 6.50
Staffordshire ..	per picul	1.92½	@ 2.00	SAFAN WOOD—			
Sohier ..	per picul	1.62½	@ 1.65	3 pieces to the picul ..	per picul	2.80	@ 3.50
Belgian ..	per picul	1.60	@ 1.62½	6 & 7 " " & inf. ..	per picul	2.80	@ 3.30
English—Bar ..	per picul	1.70	@ 2.00	SANDALWOOD, South Sea ..	per picul	5.50	@ 8.00
Belgian ..	per picul	1.40	@ 1.80	Timor ..	per picul	11.80	@ 14.50
LEAD—				Malabar ..	per picul		
I. B ..	per picul	3.70	@ ..	WINDOW GLASS—			
French ..	per picul	Nominal.		Good assortment ..	per box	2.50	@ 2.75
German ..	per picul			KEROSENE—Devos's ..	per case	1.30	@ ..
				FLINT STONES ..	per picul	0.48	@ 0.58
				COTTON—Shanghai, best ..	per picul	11.50	@ ..
				Compoek ..	per picul	11.80	@ ..
				RICE—Shanghai ..	p. 150 cat.	2.00	@ 2.50
				Chinkiang ..	per picul	1.90	@ 2.90
				HIDES—Cow ..	per picul	13.50	@ ..

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 19th October, 1885, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 237 to 242, both numbers inclusive.

GOODS.	RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.													
	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Higo.	Yokohama.
Grey Shirtings †	6,590	600	17,360	490	1,441	17,460	550	18,610	3,960	2,250	...	5,180	450	400
T-Cloths, 32-in.	575	625	1,650	...	50	1,430	2,500	2,475	250	5,870	4,300	150	...	...
T-Cloths, 36-in.	420	...	100	...	50	490	...	300	300	...	...	...	...	...
White Shirtings	1,250	294	2,020	400	150	8,300	410	6,900	600	150	700	...	100	...
Drills, English and Dutch	607	435	1,995	225	120	2,185	845	3,375	165	75	...	...	...	1,005
" American	435	60	2,100	30	...	900	990	2,205	3,150	30	...	...	...	8,250
Jeans, English and Dutch	1,020	...	40	...	50	250	180	750	...	...	...	...	...	330
" American	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	60
Sheetings, English	20	...	230	...	30	1,470	1,206	150	250	...	...	...	...	100
" American	140	...	320	...	40	80	2,790	8,400	14,125	...	...	...	...	440
Dyed Shirtings	231	...	830	...	...	80	100	80	50	...	...	2,750	...	50
Brocades & Sp. S'tings, White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Dyed	...	80	330	...	100	499	100	...	50	150	...	...	...	50
Damasks, Dyed	...	...	80	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	80
Chintzes	280	...	1,523	...	120	1,390	460	720	390	80	...	...	...	350
Printed T-Cloths	120	...	254	...	...	110	50	240	...	60	...	...	...	...
Printed Twills	...	75	800	...	...	650	...	160	480	160	...	...	...	150
Turkey Red Shirtings	300	258	738	...	...	840	2,034	690	1,487	53	...	...	...	220
Velvets	54	30	120	24	108	534	60	60	30	30	...	...	...	120
Velveteens	...	...	90	...	...	240	...	...	210	...	...	...	...	60
Handkerchiefs	...	...	800	600	200	1,728	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	300
Muslins	...	...	100	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Dimities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Yarn	...	...	...	...	252	192	372	177	579	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes	...	48	168	24	84	420	...	120	36	84	...	...	...	54
Medium and Broad Cloths	84	42	168	6	6	572	30	10	80	6	12	...	...	48
Camlets	30	90	30	30	230	1,530	20	200	40	190	10	...	...	180
Long Ellis	20	60	500	180	340	1,520	...	20	40	...	...	20	...	100
Lastings	40	60	70	...	124	1,430	...	60	600	100	...	...	...	20
" Crape	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lastings, Cotton & Italians	260	...	1,530	30	...	1,759	622	1,030	760	130	...	...	...	40
Lustres, Plain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
" Figured	180	180	599	...	60	740	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	220
" Crape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead in Pigs	68	13	694	...	...	189	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	399	126	1,596	227	46	2,188	84	...	2,394	42	...	57	...	...

GOODS.	TOTAL DELIVERIES.			TOTAL IMPORTS.			STOCKS AT DATE ARE BASED ON THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RETURNS, DATED 1ST JAN., 1885.	
	As above.	For Year From 1st Jan. 1885.	Against last year same term.	For the Week.	For Year From 1st Jan. 1885.	Against last year same term.	*At date Estimated.	Against 20th Oct., 1884.
Grey Shirtings †	85,891	4,815,171	3,693,122	116,785	5,026,620	3,223,309	1,299,100	929,200
T-Cloths, 32-in.	25,855	1,377,605	1,405,750	38,400	1,350,363	1,483,873	397,600	842,500
T-Cloths, 36-in.	1,660	113,960	...	4,050	327,054	...	330,200	...
White Shirtings	22,934	1,268,959	1,130,731	25,947	1,737,776	1,245,979	717,200	414,400
Drills, English and Dutch	12,367	242,649	183,795	3,040	202,770	118,051	20,000	65,700
" American	18,720	314,589	362,803	5,250	347,002	265,481	41,400	73,600
Jeans, English and Dutch	2,350	111,898	90,268	1,330	104,093	81,016	17,500	33,800
" American	320	14,440	32,410	...	6,000	28,443	3,900	26,250
Sheetings, English	3,456	260,221	186,253	5,140	234,828	197,771	51,200	82,100
" Am.	26,335	785,262	643,635	32,045	1,083,313	559,519	385,400	180,500
Dyed Shirtings	4,171	64,513	28,624	14,303	129,298	87,693	70,700	65,500
Bro. & Spot. S'ts., White	...	3,991	...	...	3,225	4,818	2,570	5,320
" Dyed	1,359	32,072	50,370	1,250	37,892	51,298	7,100	5,500
Damasks, Dyed	280	4,811	4,138	...	542	36	...	1,900
Chintzes	5,313	158,528	124,318	8,341	227,204	179,424	121,600	94,200
Printed T-Cloths	834	62,056	39,167	50	68,795	56,488	...	...
Printed Twills	2,475	85,393	81,266	771	109,805	99,103	107,200	56,200
Turkey Red Shirtings	6,930	288,486	260,139	4,810	385,602	259,482	192,500	98,850
Velvets	1,170	29,727	25,191	750	43,984	14,950	14,500	...
Velveteens	600	10,869	8,302	204	12,862	8,621	2,980	1,620
Handkerchiefs	3,828	1,250	140,125	8,032	291,048	285,844	275,700	242,200
Muslins	700	142,192	121,948	2,758	154,715	196,182	94,900	82,200
Dimities	...	2,850	2,902	2	8	...	...	...
Cotton Yarn	1,572	72,660	29,579	1,407	88,580	30,182	22,700	9,000
Spanish Stripes	1,062	35,535	32,225	353	48,088	31,392	21,500	13,400
Medium and Broad Cloths	1,070	20,482	18,147	300	20,670	9,887	19,300	11,800
Camlets	2,650	80,238	95,196	1,270	83,183	100,205	20,400	25,300
Long Ellis	2,800	61,562	60,950	700	54,640	70,351	15,100	31,500
Lastings	2,504	84,964	75,069	1,530	104,918	60,490	49,700	10,000
" Crape	100	1,460	2,661	...	1,902	2,140	1,340	2,000
Cotton Lastings & Italians	6,161	309,709	234,027	14,814	421,527	272,306	193,100	89,200
Lustres, Plain	100	3,244	2,487	7	3,262	995	70	...
" Figured	2,079	57,620	75,925	2,087	74,112	70,088	23,200	28,100
" Crape	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	140
Lead in Pigs	1,217	61,476	138,015	...	58,845	28,210	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	7,159	170,175	134,361	5,444	222,930	173,054	...	...

* Exclusive of Import Cargoes ex *Glenroy, Avjer Head, Cyclops, John D. Brewer, Winnipeg, Laertes, Saghalien, and Hydaspes.*

Import Cargoes declared *Oxus, and Menelaus*, and additional ex *Oopack, Ulysses, Anadyr, Anchises, Straits of Gibraltar, and Rosetta.*

† Including English and Dutch 12-lb.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

21ST OCTOBER, 1885.

VESSELS LOADING FOR FOREIGN PORTS.—For London via Suez Canal, calling at Foochow—s.s. *Cyclops*; for London and Hamburg via Suez Canal, taking cargo for Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Bremen—s.s. *Pembrokeshire*. For Havre and Hamburg, loading at Hongkong—ship *Comet*. For New York, &c., with the mails, &c., the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's str. *Satsuma Maru*; for or New York via Suez Canal, calling at usual ports—s.s. *Benvenue*, *Port Phillip* and *Energia*; for New York, now loading at Hongkong—ship *Titan*.

EXCHANGE.—On London—Telegraphic Transfer, 4s. 8d.; Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 4s. 8½d.; First-class Credits to Bank 4 months' sight, 4s. 9½d., 6 months' sight, 4s. 9¾d. Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 4s. 9½d., 6 months' sight, 4s. 9¾d. On France—Bank Bills, demand, Fcs. 5.89, Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' 6.01; 6 months' sight, 6.04. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 86. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, 25½; Private Bills, 3 days' sight, 26½. On Bombay—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 306½; Calcutta, Rs. 306½. Bullion—Gold Bar, Pekin, 98 touch, £206.00 Silver Bars, £111.15. Mexican Dollars, £74.25. Copper Cash, 1,490.

SHARES.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—In common with other stocks business in Bank shares has been unusually dull this week. A few small lots were put through on the 16th instant at 165½ premium ex. 73, at which price they remained quite nominal until yesterday, when business to a limited extent was done at 166½ premium ex. 73. Small lots are not procurable under 166½ premium, but doubtless fair sized lots can be procured at 165½ premium ex. 73, we therefore quote them at the latter rate.

Gas.—Shanghai's are offering at quotations, but buyers want a concession in the price.

Insurance (Marine.)—A few Yangtze's have changed hands at £121 to £122½. In other stocks there has been no business.

Insurance (Fire)—Several lots of China Fire's have been placed at \$76 and \$76½, the market closing with sellers at the latter rate.

Wharfs.—There has been no cash business in Shanghai and Hongkew Wharfs, but a fair number have changed hands at £160 for delivery on 31st March, 1886, cum. all dividends, &c. A fair number of Pootung's have been placed at £80 for cash and at £85 for delivery on 31st December, 1885.

Mining.—There has been no business in these shares. Sheridan's are wanted at £170, though there do not seem to be any sellers under £175.

Miscellaneous.—The demand for Waterworks' shares has been the feature of the week, and a fair number have changed hands at £30.10 exchange 4/8½ to £31.10 exchange 4/8=(£129.56 to £135.00.)

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	
<i>Bank.</i>									
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.	60,000	\$125	\$125	4,500,000.00	\$50,779.22	30 June 85	* £2	26 Aug. 85	165½%
New Oriental Bank Corp., Ltd.	50,000	£10	£10	\$500,000.00	.....	.....	3½%	11 Aug. 85	£10
<i>Shipping.</i>									
Shanghai Tug Boat Association	1,000	£100	£100	£14,304.62	.....	31 Mar. 85	|| 2%	3 Feb. 85	£70
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	60,000	£10	£10	.....	(*) £3,200	31 Dec. 83	+ 3%	4 Aug. 85	20% disc't.
Shanghai Shipping Co.	150	£1,000	£1,000	.....	.....	.....	+ 5%	3 Aug. 85	£700
<i>Docks.</i>									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	£11,000.00	£4,832.28	31 Dec. 84	* 2%	6 July 85	325
Pootung Dock Co.	950	£100	£100	.....	£1,025.04	31 Dec. 84	* 5%	6 July 85	130
<i>Gas.</i>									
Shanghai Gas Co.	1,500	£100	£100	£51,794.47	£47,565.04	31 Dec. 84	* 6%	17 July 85	200
Compagnie du Gaz	500	£100	£100	£16,300.41	£12 18	31 Dec. 84	* 5½%	6 July 85	160
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$600,000.00	\$200,773.71	30 Apl. 85	18%	11 Aug. 85	\$63
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	£200	£50	.....	£812,639.35	31 Dec. 84	£20.00	5 May 85	£305
Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.	2,000	\$1,250	\$125	\$575,000.00	\$439,089.41	30 June 85	\$31.00	12 Oct. 85	\$47.0 ex div.
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n Ltd.	8,000	£25	£25	£85,000.00	£92,142.93	31 Mar. 85	* 3½%	21 July 85	£122½
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	\$1,000	\$200	\$28,711.50	\$26,610.93	31 Dec. 84	* 3%	6 Oct. 85	\$170 ex div.
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	£250	\$50	\$105,000.00	\$169,560.77	30 Sep. 84	+ 10%	8 Jan. 85	\$82½
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>									
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$32,609.66	\$297,563.07	31 Dec. 84	+ \$40	9 Mar. 85	\$377½
China Fire Ins. Co., Limited	2,000	£100	£20	\$327,500.00	\$131,000.99	31 Dec. 84	25%	4 Mar. 85	\$76½
<i>Wharfs.</i>									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	2,867	£100	£100	£96,280.60	£257.98	31 Dec. 84	* 3½%	14 Aug. 85	£165
Brit' Wharf Hide-Curing and Wool-Cleaning Company	2,100	£50	£50	£3,449.46	£2,149.50	31 Oct. 84	* 3%	7 July 85	£30
Pootung Wharf & Godown Co.	1,750	£100	£100	.....	£2,539.21	31 Dec. 84	+ 4%	16 Feb. 85	£80
<i>Mining.</i>									
Selangor Tin Mining Co.	2,500	\$100	\$100	.....	£90,190.79	18 Dec. 84	None.	.....	\$11
Perak Tin Mining & Smelting Co.	5,000	\$50	\$50	.....	.....	.....	None.	.....	\$21
Sheridan Mining Co.	2,800	£100	£100	.....	£8,370.14	31 Dec. 84	£7	15 Dec. 84	£172½
<i>Cargo Boats.</i>									
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£200	£200	£3,829.09	.....	31 Dec. 84	* 2%	3 Aug. 85	£145
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£100	£100	£1,000.00	£401.50	31 Dec. 84	+ 4%	13 Feb. 85	£47½
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	6,000	£20	£20	£5,000.00	£85.11.10	31 Dec. 84	+ 4%	14 May 85	£31.10.0
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co.	5,000	£50	£50	.....	£70,565.56	.....	None.	.....	£14
The Hull & Holtz Co-operative Co.	6,000	£50	£50	.....	£2,632.52	28 Feb. 85	£2½	.....	£25

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1875	£ 42,800.00	£ 15,000.00	£ 100	8%	Dec. & June.	£104 nom.
Do. 1878	£ 24,000.00	£ 24,000.00	£ 100	8%	Do.	£103
Do. 1882	£ 60,000.00	£ 60,000.00	£ 100	7%	Do.	£105 nom.
Do. 1883	£ 45,000.00	£ 45,000.00	£ 100	7%	Do.	£105 "
Do. 1885	£ 30,000.00	£ 30,000.00	£ 100	7%	Do.	£103 "
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1881	S. £ 4,384,000	S. £ 2,192,000.00	£ 500	8%	May & Nov.	£521
Do. do. 1884 A	\$1,394,700.14	\$ 976,290.10	\$ 500	8%	Yearly.	\$ 500 nom.
Do. do. 1884 B	1,394,700.14	All.	\$ 500	8%	Do.	½ pre. ex int.
Do. do. 1884 C	1,594,700.14	All.	\$ 500	8%	Do.	\$525 ex int.
Do. do. 1885	1,394,700.14	All.	\$ 500	8%	Do.	500 ex int., nom.

* For half-year. || For quarter year. + For year. £ A deficit. \$ Reserve for equalization of dividends. (a) At credit of underwriting account.

J. P. BISSET & Co.